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Consular Letters

Havana

March 1, 1896

April 30, 1896

Y. Children

File

Copied for Cong.

DEPT. OF STATE
MAR-2 3 PM 1896
CHF. CLKS. OFFICE
RECEIVED

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
MAR 5 1896
DEPT. OF STATE

ASSISTANT SECRETARY
MAR 2 1896
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

105 Gort

TELEGRAM RECEIVED

From Havana

Mch 2, 189 96.

Rebels + captain Hon. John Sherman, Mar. 3, 1896. At

Assistant Secy of State,

Received 3.15 P. M.

Washington, D. C.

Accompanied by Doctor Burgess passed an hour yesterday at the Port with Sanguily finding him cheerful and very content with his treatment & not wishing to change quarters and desiring his friends to be informed that while longing for his freedom he entertains no apprehension for his personal safety. Doctor Burgess reports

PARTMENT OF STATE,
OFFICE OF SOLICITOR,
MAR 1896

Mr Chilton:

Please send copy to
Hon - John Goode 15-05- Pa. Ave.
city.

J.

TELEGRAM RECEIVED.

From (2 Asst Secy) Havana

Mch 2, 1896.

Received ____ M.

to me officially that from examination of his circulation temperature and tongue as also from his own statements that his physical condition and health are good with exception of some rheumatism seemed to be of the muscular variety

Williams,

Consul General.

No. 2497.

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
MAR 9 1896
DEPT. OF STATE

U. S. Consulate General,
Habana, March 2, 1896.

Mr. Williams,
to the
Department of State

Recd & Copy dept. mailed March 9. '96

Transmitting copy of a letter relative to chinese subjects traveling between United States and Habana on expired passports.

Also copy of a letter from Mr. Joseph A. Springer, consular clerk and vice consul general.

Two enclosures.

No. 2797.

U. S. Consulate General.
Habana, March 2, 1896.

Honorable William W. Rockhill,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington,
D. C.

Sir:

With reference to my dispatch No. 2788 of the 26th instant enclosing a copy-translation of a letter received from a person unknown to this office, Signed Juan Lopez, relating to the travel between the United States and this place of chinese subjects, I now enclose a copy-translation of another letter dated at this city the 29th ultimo from the same person, in which he states that a number of chinese use expired passports which they

scrape or erase to make them
appear as valid, and asking
that I cut this evil at the
root, or otherwise he would
regret to have to make it
known to the press and to
Washington.

I have to say that no such
passports as described by the
writer of this letter have ever
appeared at this office; and
therefore, I beg you to please
refer this correspondence to
the Honorable Secretary of the
Treasury for such investigation
as he may deem proper to order.

2/ I enclose copy of a letter
of this date of Mr. Joseph D.
Spencer, consular clerk and
vice consul general, in which
he reports to me that he has
no knowledge of the matters
contained in the said letter.

I am, Sir,
Very respectfully,

Com dedimt, issuant,
Kamm V. Williams,
Const Genl.

Endorsed:
1. From Juan Lopez.
February 29th 1896.
2. " Joseph A Spencer.
March 2, 1896.

Enclosure No.1.

With Despatch No. 2497

H A B A N A , March 12nd, 1896.

Copy-translation.

HABANA, 29th February 1896.

Ramon O. Williams, Esq:

&c, &c,

Sir:

On the 24th instant, I had the honor to address you stating that some evil-intentioned parties were deceiving you, with respect to a number of chinese with expired passports, which they scrape or erase to make them appear as valid, thereby defrauding the interests of the Consulate which you so worthily represent.

For how many months past is it, that you have not visaed any passports for chinese, and nevertheless, have you not observed that a considerable number of them are travelling between this place and New York, and vice-versa ?

Surely some one is endeavoring to hurt your reputation, as for example the chinese named Tom Sen, Afun, Champian and Chaliken, who are engaged in that kind of business, and even invoke your name as protecting these irregularities, which is a calumny deserving correction.

I trust that you will cut this evil at its root, otherwise I should regret to have to make it known to the press and to Washington.

I am, Sir, with the greatest consideration and respect, your obedient servant,

(Signed) JUAN LOPEZ.

Enclosure No.2.

With Despatch No. 2497

H A B A N A, March 2nd, 1896.

Copy. U.S.CONSULATE GENERAL.HABANA.Mar:2'96.

Ramon O.Williams, Esq:

U.S.Consul General.

HABANA.

Sir:

In reply to your verbal request and inquiry as to the matter mentioned in a letter dated February 29th signed Juan Lopez, I beg to state that no passports of chinese,which are expired or show signs of erasure,&c, have been presented at this office for visa; nor have I any knowledge of the matters contained in the said letter.

Very respectfully,your obedient servant,

(Signed) JOSEPH A.SPRINGER.

U.S.Consular Clerk
&
Vice Consul General.

Copy for file

No. 2798

U.S. Consulate General,
Havana, March 2, 1896.

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
MAR 9 1896
DEPT. OF STATE

Add to file

Mr. Williams
to the
Department of State.

Acknowledging receipt of the Department's telegram of the 28th ultimo and confirming my telegram of today relating to Mr. Julio Sanguily.

1 Enclosure.

No. 2798.

U.S. Consulate General.
Havana, March 2, 1896.

Hon. William W. Rockhill,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington,
D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your telegram of the 28th instant reading:

"Williams, consul general.
"Cable as to health and
"welfare of Sanguily,
"his friends apprehensive,"

to which I have replied to-day as follows:

"Assistant Secretary
"of State,
"Washington, D.C.
"Accompanied by doctor
"Burgess I passed an
hour

"hour yesterday at
"the fort with tranquility,
"finding him cheerful
"and very content with
"his treatment and
"not wishing to change
"quarters and desiring
"his friends to be in-
"formed that while
"longing for his free-
"dom he entertains no
"apprehension for his
"personal safety.

"Doctor Burgess
"reports to me officially
"that from examina-
"tion of his circulation,
"temperature and
"tongue, as also from
"his own statements,
"that his physical
"condition and health
"are good with exception
"of some rheumatism,
"which seemed to be

of

'of the muscular
'variety'.

I accompany herewith a copy of the official report of Doctor Burgess

I am, Sir,
Very respectfully,
Your obt. Servant,
Ramon O. Williams
Consul General

1 Enclosure:
Copy of Dr. Burgess report.

Enclosure No.1.

With Despatch No. 2798

H A B A N A, March 2, 1896.

Copy.

HABANA, Cuba. March 1st, 1896.

Ramon O. Williams, Esq:

U.S. Consul General.

HABANA.

Sir:

In my visit with you today at 11 o'clock A.M. to the Cabañas fortifications to see and inquire into the physical condition and health of Mr. JULIO SANGUILY, there confined, during the hour which we spent with him I ascertained from examination of his circulation, temperature and condition of his tongue as also by his own statements that his physical condition and health were good, with the exception of some rheumatism which seemed to be of the muscular variety.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

(Signed) D.M. BURGESS. M.D.

U.S. Sanitary Inspector M.H.S.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY
MAR 9 1896
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

No. 2799.

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
MAR 9 1896
DEPT. OF STATE

U.S. Consulate General
Havana, March 3, 1896.

Mr. Williams
to the
Department of State.

Relating to the fines imposed on the steamers of the Ward Line for alleged use of vague or ambiguous terms in their manifests.

2 Enclosures.

No. 2799.

U. S. Consulate General.
Havana, March 3, 1896.

Hon. William W. Rockhill,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington,
D. C.

Sir:

Referring to my despatches nos 2740 of January 29 and 2787 of the 26th ultimo I now have the honor to enclose for the information of the Department a copy with translation of the official note of the Secretary of the General Government, dated the 24th ultimo, replying to the communication addressed the Governor General on the 28th January, copy of which accompanied my said

despatch

despatch no 2740, against
the fines imposed on the
steamers of the Ward Line
for alleged use of vague
or ambiguous terms in
their manifests. I also
2/ enclose copy of the letter
sent me on the 24th ultimo
on the same subject. And
in the same connection
I have the honor to ack-
nowledge the receipt of
your telegram of the 29th
ultimo, which reached
me Sunday morning,
the 1st instant, reading:

"American Consul,
"Habana.

"Legation cables
"minister for colonies
"has telegraphed governor
"general Cuba to sus-
"pend all proceedings
"Ward line case and
"forward expedient
Madrid.

"Madrid."

(Signed) Rockhill."

I have also to inform you that on the same date of your telegram above cited, the Collector of the Port sent officers to the counting-room of Messrs. Hidalgo & C, agents in this city of the Ward Line, to attach their property for the collection by administrative process, not by judicial proceedings as provided in article 7 of the treaty of 1795; and that on being informed of this proceeding on the part of the Collector of the Port I made a visit in the hurry of the moment to the Governor General to make verbal complaint against it, telling him that in view

of

of the fact of the affair being then subject to the diplomatic action of the two Governments that the attachment then being laid on the property of the agents of the Ward Line, could not be considered less than an irregular act on the part of a subaltern officer. The attachment proceedings were finally suspended (Saturday) and I understand their renewal was not attempted yesterday (Monday).

I am, Sir,
Very respectfully,
Your obt. Servant,
Robt. O. Williams,
Consul General.

2 Enclosures:
No. 1 - Mr. Williams to the Governor General.
" 2 - Messrs. Hidalgo & to Mr. Williams.

Enclosure No. 1

With Despatch No. 2799

HAVANA, ~~February~~ March 3, 1896.

Translation.

General Government of the Island of Cuba.

Office of the Secretary.

HABANA, 24 February, 1896.

To the consul general of the United States,

Present.

Sir:

The Intendant General of Finance informs the Governor General under date of the 12th instant as follows:

"Excellency:- This Intendancy General in compliance with the order expressed in Y.E.'s communication of the 17th January last relating to the fine imposed on the steamer "Vigilancia", of Messrs. James E. Ward and Company, of New York, for use of ambigous words in her manifest, has the honor to inform Y.E. that the custom house of this port has been asked to furnish the facts of the case, and that as soon as received they will be referred to Y.E.

"In regard to the diplomatic action to which the United States Consul alludes in the documents, accompanying Y.E.'s above mentioned communication,

"relating to the application of other fines imposed "because of analogous faults having been committed; "this office has also the honor to advise Y.E.that "said fines were raised by order of this Intendancy "on the 18th October last and approved by the "Colonial Ministry to which the case was reported on "the 19th December last,in answer to the Royal "order of the 9th November asking for information "regarding same,with accompaniment of an order from "the Ministry of State dated the 24th of said Octo- "ber and,also,certain documents of the legation of the "United States; resulting that this case of the "steamer "Vigilancia",though of the same nature,is "completely independent of those cases already "settled,and,therefore,comes under the decisions "afterwards dictated with regard to cases which may "hereafter occur".

By order of H.E.I transmit you the above for your information and in answer to your communication on the subject.

I am etc.

(Signed) El Marques de Palmerola.

Enclosure No. 1

With Despatch No. 2799.

H A V A N A , ~~February~~ March 3, 1896.

COPY.

GOBIERNO GENERAL de la Isla de Cuba.

Secretaria General.

El Sr.Intendente General de Hacienda en comon.fecha 12 del corriente dice al Excmo.Sr.Gobernador gral. lo que sigue:

"Excmo.Sr:- Esta Intendencia gral.cumpliendo "lo que V.E.se sirvió ordenar,en su superior escrito "de 17 de Enero ppdo.relativo á la multa impuesta al "vapor "Vigilancia" de la linea de los Sres James "E.Ward y Compañia,de New York,por emplear en su "manifiesto palabras de conceptos ambíguo,al expre- "sar el nombre de mercancias,tiene el honor de sig- "nificar á V.E. que se han pedido á esta aduana an- "tecedentes sobre el particular,y que serán elevados "á la Superioridad de V.E.tan pronto como se reciban "en este centro.- Sobre las gestiones diplomáticas "á que alude el Sr.Consul de los E.U.en los docu- "mentos que acompaña el mencionado escrito de V.E. "promovidos por la aplicacion de otras multas,á que "dieron lugar faltas de igual naturaleza,tiene tam- "bien este Centro el honor de poner en el superior "conocimiento de V.E.que dichas multas fueron le- "vantadas en virtud de disposiciones de esta Inten-

"dencia de 18 de Octubre anterior aprobadas por el "Ministerio á cuyo superior Centro, se le dió cuenta "con fecha 19 de Dicbre.ultimo como contestacion a la "R.O.de 9 de Novbre.ppdo.que pedia informes sobre "este particular y acompañaba la del Ministerio de "Estado de 24 del citado Octubre y documentos de la "legacion de los Estados Unidos, con pormenores sobre "el mismo asunto; resultando que el caso de que "ahora se trata del vapor "Vigilancia" es completa- "mente ageno á aquellas ya terminados, aunque de "igual índole, y comprendido en las disposiciones dic- "tadas despues de aquellos para los nuevos que "ocurrieran ".

Lo que de orden de S.E.tengo el honor de trasladar a V.S.para su conocimiento y como resultado de su escrito referente al particular.

Dios etc. Habana, 24 Febrero, 1896.

(Signed) El Marques de Palmerola.

Sr.Consul Gral.de los Estados Unidos en esta capital.

Enclosure No. 2.

With Despatch No. 2799.

H A V A N A , ~~February~~ March 8, 1896.

COPY.

HABANA, Feby. 24, 1896.

Ramon O. Williams, Esq.,

U.S. Consul General,

Havana.

Gentleman:

On the 27th day of January last we addressed you stating that on the 31st December, 1895, we had received a communication from the collector of customs of this port exacting from us, as agents of the New York and Cuba Mail Steamship Company, the payment of $884, as fines imposed on sundry steamers of the above mentioned line.

In our said letter we enclosed a copy of said communication and besides an application addressed to His Excellency the Governor General, which, to our knowledge, was presented to him by you on the 28th of same month, to which no reply has been received by us yet.

Now, and under date of the 21st instant another communication from the collector of customs has come to hand expressing his expectations that within the term of a third day we have to make cash the whole total of the fines amounting to $9.857.31, imposed on the steamers of the Ward Line for errors and vague words used in their manifests including in above amount the $884, already

mentioned.

We, therefore, beg to trouble you again requesting you to influence in behalf of said Ward Line with the collector of customs in order to stop all proceedings until we hear of the result of the diplomatic negotiations now in course on the subject between the Governments of the United States of America and Spain.

We remain, Gentleman, yours very respectfully,

(Signed) HIDALGO and Company.

BUR. OF STATISTICS
ACKNOWLEDGED
MAR 9 1896

ASSISTANT SECRETARY
MAR 9 1896
DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

Pr.

No. 2800.

U.S. Consulate General,
Havana, March 3 1896.

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
MAR 9 1896
DEPT. OF STATE

REPORT FILED IN
Bureau of Statistics,
NOT FOR PUBLICATION.

Mr. Williams
to the
Department of State.

Economic condition of Cuba.

Submitting approximate statement of exports of sugars from this Island.

Printed in Circular
Reports April 1896.

No. 2800.

U.S. Consulate General,
Havana, March 3, 1896.

Hon. William W. Rockhill,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington,
D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to submit the following approximate statement of the exports of sugars from this Island, (mostly remaining over out of last year's crop) during the months of January and February of this year; from

Habana Matanzas Cárdenas Cienfuegos Sagua la Grande Caibarien	to the U.S.	420.290 bags
	" Spain	14.393 "
	Total	434.683 "

This Shipping

over

showing the following percentages:
To the United States, 96.68;
" Spain 3.320
100.

Communication with the rest of the Island being interrupted, there is no attainable data, at present, of the exports from Guantánamo, Santiago de Cuba, Manzanillo, Zaza, Trinidad, Gibara, and Nuevitas, from which ports nearly all the shipments of sugar go to the United States.

I am, Sir,
Very respectfully,
Your obt. servant,
Ramon O. Williams,
Consul-General.

Habana, March 3, 1896

6
Enc

ng.

Article + copies
to Treasury
Mar 11, 1896
H.

No: 2801.

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
MAR 9 1896
DEPT. OF STATE

U. S. Consulate General.
Cavana, March 3 1896.

Mr. Williams
to the
Department of State.

Purchase and forwarding of
50 copies Spencers Prices Current
for Treasury Department

No. 2801. U. S. Consulate General.

Havana, March 3 1896.

Hon. W. W. Rockhill.
Assistant Secretary of State.
Washington.
D. C.

Sir:

In accordance with your instructions, no. 1262, of February 17th, I have purchased for the Treasury Department and forward in this week's pouch, fifty copies of the latest edition (July, 1895) of Spencer's "Prices current of Havana Cigars", the expense of which will appear in my account current for this quarter,

charged against the Treasury
Department.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,
Your obt servant,

Ramm V. Williamson
Consul General.

N.

Mr Faison,

ASSISTANT SECRETARY
MAR 11 1896
DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

Cuba
Mar 16, 1896.
H

No. 2802.

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
MAR 11 1896
DEPT. OF STATE

U. S. Consulate General.
Havana, March 5, 1896.

Mr. Williams
to the
Department of State.

Enclosing copy of a letter from Mr Luis Aguero, a naturalized citizen of the United States.

1 Enclosure.

No. 2802.

U.S. Consulate General,
Havana, March 5, 1896.

Hon. William W. Rockhill,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington,
D.C.

Sir:

I beg to submit to the Department for its ruling, the enclosed copy of a letter addressed to this office by Mr. Luis Aguero, a naturalized citizen of the United States of Cuban birth, asking for the inscription in the Register of American citizens kept by this office of his daughter Maria Luisa, born in Havana in the year 1878, and now 18 years of age; and of his son Miguel Angel, born in Habana

in

in the year 1887, now
14 years of age.

The father, Mr Luis Aguiero, appears as registered in this office on May 29, 1877, on passport of the Department #. 1646, dated May 8, 1877; and certificate of naturalization issued by the Superior Court of New York on the 26th of October, 1876; and upon the cedula issued to him by the General Government of this Island #. 1480, June 12, 1877, and renewed June 4, 1878.

I am, Sir,
Very respectfully,
Your obt. servant,
Fanny T. Williams,
Consul General.

1 Enclosure:
No 1 - Copy of letter referred to.

Have dup. made for me

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
OFFICE OF SOLICITOR,
1896

Mr Adee:

Will you kindly consider this draft before it goes in for signature?

W.W.G.

Mr Faison

I think you can offer this to Mr. Rockhill without misgivings.

A.A.A.

MAR 13 1896

Consular Bureau

Mr. Rockhill

ASSISTANT SECRETARY
MAR 14 1896
DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

Answer:

I have received your despatch No. 2802, of the 5th instant, enclosing a copy of the letter of Luis Agüero, a naturalized American citizen, in which he requests that his two children may be registered in your consulate as citizens of the United States.

Aguero was naturalized in New York City in 1876, and in 1877 he returned to Cuba, his native land, where he has resided ever since, and where his children were born---his daughter in 1878, and his son in 1882.

Section 1993 of the Revised Statutes declares that children born abroad whose fathers at the time of their birth were citizens of the United States, are themselwes citizens of the United States.

Under this statute, these children are citizens of the United States. It is understood that, by the Spanish law, they have the option upon arriving at majority, of electing Spanish nationality. In order to conserwe American citizenship, they should, upon reaching full age, or within a reasonable time thereafter, come to the United States to reside and perform the duties pertaining to citizenship.

While it seems doubtful whether the father would be entitled to claim the protection of this Government, in view of the fact that he left the United States the year following his naturalization, and has resided in Cuba continuously for a period of nineteen years, the Department is of the opinion that, until coming of age, the children are American citizens, and as such entitled to registration in the consulate.

Enclosure No. 1.

With Despatch No. 2802.

H A V A N A , March 5, 1896.

COPY.

HAVANA, February 27, 1896.

Ramon O. Williams, Esquire,

U.S. Consul General,

Habana.

Sir:

I am a citizen of the United States, a native of Cuba, and naturalized in the Superior Court of New York city on the 24th October, 1876, I came back to this country in 1877 and have since remained here.

I have two children whom I desire to have registered in that consulate as citizens of the United States.

Maria Luisa Aguero y Menocal, 18 years; born 16th, 1878, in Havana.

Miguel Angel Aguero y Menocal, 14 years; born March 1st, 1882.

I remain, Sir,

Luis Aguero.

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
MAR 7 1896
DEPT. OF STATE

Consulate General of the U.S.
Habana, March 6. 1896.

Confidential
Copied by J.C.Neale
March 7. 1896.
H.

M No. 3.

CABLE MESSAGE.

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

INCORPORATED

DEPT. OF STATE

All **CABLE MESSAGES** received for transmission must be written on the Message Blanks provided by this Company for that purpose, under and subject to conditions printed thereon, and on the back hereof, which conditions have been agreed to by the sender of the following message.

THOS. T. ECKERT, President and General Manager.

MAR-6, 9.33 PM 1896

TWO AMERICAN CABLES FROM NEW YORK TO GREAT BRITAIN.
ONNECTS ALSO WITH FIVE ANGLO-AMERICAN AND ONE DIRECT U. S. ATLANTIC CABLES.
DIRECT CABLE COMMUNICATION WITH GERMANY AND FRANCE.
ABLE CONNECTION WITH CUBA, WEST INDIES, MEXICO AND CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA.
MESSAGES SENT TO, AND RECEIVED FROM, ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
RECEIVED

OFFICES IN AMERICA:

All Offices (21,000) of the Western Union Telegraph Company and its Connections.

OFFICES IN GREAT BRITAIN:

NDON:
No. 21 Royal Exchange, E. C.
No. 109 Fenchurch Street, E. C.

LIVERPOOL: No. 8 Rumford Street.
GLASGOW: No. 29 Gordon St. and No. 4 Waterloo St.
BRISTOL: Backhall Chambers.

NUMBER	SENT BY	RECD BY	No. OF WORDS.	FROM
20	Dn	Jm	29	Havana Govt

CEIVED at 9 09 pr Mar 6 1896

Assistant Secretary of State
Washington DC

Governor General informs me orders Have been given suspension proceedings ward Case mentioned in yours telegram twenty ninth ultimo

Williams Consul General

Copy.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY
MAR 11 1896
DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

COPIED FOR CONGRESS.

Secret.
June 14, 1896.
N.

Secretary of State.
MAR 10 1896

Confidential
No. 2803.

U.S. Consulate General.
Havana, March 6, 1896.

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
MAR 11 1896
DEPT. OF STATE

Mr. Williams
to the
Department of State.

Copied copy

Economic condition of
Spain and Cuba.

Enclosing translation of
an article published by
El Diario de la Familia.

1 Enclosure.

Confidential.
No. 2803.

U.S. Consulate General.
Havana, March 6, 1896.

Hon. William W. Rockhill,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington,
D.C.

Sir:

With special reference to my despatch no. 968 of May 3, 1889, on the "Emigration from Spain to South America", I now have the honor to enclose a translation of an article published by El Diario de la Familia, of Havana, in its issue of the 3d instant, in which, commenting another article from Le Temps, of Paris, on the flocking of farm laborers to the cities in search of better wages, it makes some interesting observations on the same economic

phenomenon

phenomenon observed
for years back in Spain.

I am, Sir,

Very respectfully
Your obt. servant,

Ramon O. Williams,
Consul General.

1 Enclosure:
No. 1 - Translation referred to.

CONFIDENTIAL.

Enclosure No.1.

With Despatch No.280.

H A V A N A , March 6, 1896.

TRANSLATED BY CONSUL GENERAL WILLIAMS.

---o---

From EL DIARIO DE LA FAMILIA of Havana, March 3, 189

---o---

A PROBLEM.

- - - - -

- - - - - -

We will not follow LE TEMPS throughout its series of observations, but we must say that the phenomenon that is now attracting public attention in France is being noticed in Spain, with features even more grave and alarming.

Country life, the life of the farmer in our country (Spain) is much harder and less compensated than in France. There agriculture is sustained in a flourishing state, while here, for lack of means of communication, canals, irrigation, the investment of capital in agricultural pursuits, it has fallen into a lamentable state of decay: in France the tax on land is not over seven to eight per cent, while in Spain it amounts to twenty five or thirty: in France the farmer still finds, according to LE TEPMS, woods that offer fuel for his hearth and pastures for his cow or goat, and in Spain the woods

that belonged to the villages are felled (desmontados) and the people have been left without fuel to resist the colds of winter and without pastures for their cows and goats.

In France the farmer can count upon banking institutions that help him in his business by furnishing him money on long terms at moderate rate of interest, while in Spain the farmer always falls into the claws of the usurer who, as it were, devours him as prey. In France the transportation of agricultural products is easy and cheap; there, life in the country is safe, and lastly such burdens are not known, as the tax on supplies (contribucion de consumos), extra municipal nor provincial taxes, nor so many other burdens and gavels as we have rooted here, in Spain, upon the weak shoulders of our farmers.

Here are the results: the life of the farmer and the farm laborer in our country is much worse, much more hard and miserable than in France: hence the dispeoplement of the rural districts and villages, and the immigration of their inhabitants in a most alarming manner.

We will not say that our farm laborers abandon the home in which they were born and separate themselves from the places that were witnesses of their youthful sorrows and joys: "for the purpose of sensual diversion and dissipation as the only inclination of the present generation", according to LE TEMPS, no: that may occur in

France. But in Spain the farm laborer abandons his home with tears in his eyes and bitter sadness in his heart for want of bread, because not able to feed his children, and from the stings of want piercing him from all sides; and thence he goes to the city or to some foreign country, in search of what he could not find in the place of his birth; and there he goes, illured by hopes that perhaps will never be realized, but hopes that are noble, legitimate, and very distinct from the "sensual enjoyment and the dissipation of life", of which the french periodical speaks.

Any how, let the causes be whatever they may that lead to the dispeoplement of the rural districts, the phenomenon is worthy of special study and constitutes one of the most serious and transcendental problems that can be offered to the meditation of statesmen, economists and sociologists; because it is a simple good sense truth that the principal elements of social life and the growth of nations spring from agricultural labor. If agriculture languishes, if the inhabitants of the villages migrate to the cities, if the rural districts become deserted, the consequences become inevitable, even fatal: and the nation dies as does a human being when the blood circulating through his veins rushes to the heart.

Enclosure No. 1
With Despatch No. 2803
Habana, March 6, 1896

Diario de la familia

3 de Marzo de 1896

UN PROBLEMA

Un periódico parisiense de gran circulación, órgano principal de la plutocracia francesa, *Le Temps*, viene estudiando desde hace algún tiempo un fenómeno social y económico de gran trascendencia, muy generalizado en Europa pero más especialmente en las naciones de raza latina: trátase de la emigración de los labradores hacia las ciudades, de la disminución lenta pero constante de la población rural, del abandono, en una palabra, de los campos.

El fenómeno es, en efecto, digno de estudio, y bien merece, por las consecuencias que está llamado á producir, que los Gobiernos, los hombres políticos y los simples ciudadanos le presten un poco de atención á fin de precaver á los habitantes de las aldeas contra la peligrosa fascinación que sobre ellos ejerce la vida de las ciudades populosas.

Le Temps sin atreverse á profundizar mucho en la cuestión, atribuye el fenómeno indicado, á los caminos de hierro, que facilitan los viajes; al servicio militar, que arranca á la juventud de las aldeas, iniciándola en los placeres malsanos de las grandes poblaciones; á la crisis agrícola que hace que la tierra no remunere el trabajo del cultivador; á la comparación entre el jornal, en apariencia más elevado, de las ciudades, con el de los campos; y por último «al afán de alegrar, distraer y disipar la vida que parece ser la única preocupación de estas generaciones».

Pasa luego el diario parisiense á demostrar la grave equivocación en que incurren los habitantes del campo, al buscar en la vida de las ciudades alivio á los males que sufren en sus aldeas. Esos elevados jornales, dice, de que vagamente oyen hablar los labradores, son tan solo un mito, si se tiene en cuenta la concurrencia formidable, las huelgas forzosas, las dificultades de un trabajo asegurado: el obrero de la ciudad gana al cabo del año menos que el trabajador del campo. Y luego, añade, en las aldeas nunca falta un huerto que produzca legumbres, una heredad, por pequeña que sea, que dé trigo, una vaca ó una cabra que suministre leche; el monte cercano proporciona leña, y los vecinos son amigos que se ayudan y auxilian en medio de sus estrecheces. Por el contrario, en las ciudades la familia labriega, sola, desterrada, perdida en medio de una multitud de gentes desconocidas, recorre en vano

las calles y las plazas en busca de trabajo, tiene que albergarse en miserables bohardillas, se ve obligada á pagar muy caro todo aquello que es indispensable para la vida, y como secuelas, vienen fatalmente la miseria sin consuelo, el hambre no interrumpida, la mendicidad vergonzante.

No seguiremos al periódico parisiense en toda la serie de sus observaciones, pero sí hemos de consignar que el fenómeno que hoy empieza á llamar seriamente la atención pública en Francia se advierte en España, con caracteres más graves y alarmantes.

La vida del campo, la vida del labrador es en nuestra patria mucho más dura y miserable que en Francia. Allí la agricultura se sostiene en un estado floreciente, mientras que aquí, por falta de vías de comunicación, de canales, de riego, de capitales dedicados á esta industria, ha llegado á un grado de lamentable decadencia: en Francia la propiedad territorial no paga de contribución arriba de un siete ó un ocho por ciento, en tanto que en España paga el veinticinco ó el treinta: en Francia todavía halla el labrador, según *Le Temps*, montes que le ofrecen leña para su hogar y pastos para su vaca ó su cabra, y en España los bosques, los montes y los campos que pertenecían á los pueblos, han sido *desamortizados* y los pueblos se han quedado sin leñas para contrarrestar los rigores del invierno y sin pastos para sus vacas y sus cabras. En Francia cuenta el labrador con instituciones y establecimientos de crédito que le ayudan en sus apuros y le facilitan capitales á módico interés y largos plazos, mientras que en nuestra patria el labrador cae siempre en las garras de la usura y por la usura vil y miserable es siempre devorado. En Francia los transportes de los productos agrícolas son fáciles y baratos, la seguridad de los campos está asegurada y garantizada, y no se conocen, en fin, contribución de consumos, ni los repartos municipales y provinciales, ni tantas otras cargas á gavelas como hemos echado aquí, en España, sobre los débiles hombros de nuestra agricultura.

De todo esto resulta lo que ya dejamos dicho: que la vida del labrador es en nuestra patria mucho peor, mucho más dura y miserable que en Francia: por eso la despoblación de los campos y la emigración de los habitantes de nuestras aldeas, se presentan con caracteres más alarmantes.

No diremos que nuestros labradores abandonenel pobre hogar en que nacieron y se alejen de los sitios que fueron testigos de sus penas y alegrias por el afan «de distraer y disipar la vida, única preocupación de estas generaciones», según *Le Temps*, nó: eso podrá ser en Francia. En España, el labriego abandona su aldea con el llanto en los ojos y la amargura en el alma, por falta de pan que llevar á la boca, por no poder alimentar á sus hijos' porque la miseria le estrecha y oprime por todas partes; y allá se va, á la ciudad ó al extranjero, en busca de lo que no encontró en su aldea; allá va, corriendo en pos de esperanzas que aca-

so no verá nunca realizadas, pero esperanzas nobles, legítimas, muy distintas de «ese afán de alegrar, distraer y disipar la vida», de que habla el periódico francés.

De cualquier modo, y sean cuales fueren las causas de la despoblación de los campos, el fenómeno merece especial estudio y constituye uno de los problemas más graves y trascendentales que pueden ofrecerse á la meditación de los políticos, de los economistas, de los sociólogos; porque es una verdad de simple buen sentido que los principales elementos de la vida y del engrandecimiento de las naciones proceden de la población rural. Si la agricultura languidece, si los habitantes de las aldeas se van á las grandes poblaciones, si los campos se quedan desiertos, las consecuencias son inevitables, fatales: la nación muere, como muere el ser humano cuando la sangre que circula por sus venas se agolpa toda á la cabeza.

M. F. L.

Consl.

L

Mr Adee

ASSISTANT SECRETARY
MAR 11 1896
DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

Ans. March 12/96 W.H.

F.M.

MAR 12 1896

No. 2804.

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
MAR 11 1896
DEPT. OF STATE

U.S. Consulate General.
Havana, March 6, 1896.

Mr Williams
to the
Department of State.

Answering the Department's instruction No. 1272 of Feby. 27th, 1896.

2 Enclosures.

No. 2804.

U.S. Consulate General
Havana, March 6, 1896.

Hon. William W. Rockhill,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington,
D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your instruction No. 1242 of the 27th ultimo, enclosing a copy of the reply of the Spanish Minister at Washington to the Department's communication calling his attention to the manifest injustice of the construction of the order of the Governor of Matanzas, in view of the rights guaranteed to American citizens under

under article 7 of the treaty of 1795 and the protocol of the 12th of January, 1877.

In reply I have to say that this office in view of the great opposition it has encountered since it first had occasion to invoke the terms of the said protocol in defense of the rights of Americans in this island, cannot less than express its satisfaction on learning that the Spanish Legation at Washington is now in accord with the position taken by the Department on this subject.

I must also observe that there has been no lack of endeavor on the part of the consular officers

of

of the United States to further compliance on the part of American citizens with the local regulations, as a means of securing them from undue molestation and of a speedy recognition of their treaty rights; and as a recent proof thereof, I enclose a copy of the letter I addressed our consular officers on the subject the 7th of last September.

I have further to observe that the inscription in the Register of this Consulate General of domiciled American citizens is made either upon their passports or certificates of naturalization; and then a consular certificate of inscription is given them

them addressed to the
Regional Governor, as
25/ per form annexed, for
the obtainment of their
personal cédula; but
these consular certificates
are often times never
presented to the Regional
Governor, but kept in the
pockets of the parties to
whom they are issued.
Ignorance cannot be
alleged on their part,
for they are always told
to get their cédulas. The
regulation requires this
as much from Spaniards
as from foreigners. The
motive of this neglect
is possibly a desire to
avoid payment of the
cédula tax.

Again, as the alcaldes
de barrio issue the cédula
upon.

upon the same form as that used for Spanish subjects they often neglect to state that the person to whom it is issued is a domiciled citizen of the United States.

And now that the Department and the Spanish Legation are happily so near to a satisfactory arrangement of this matter, I take the liberty, with the approval of the Department, to suggest that Mr. Dupuy de Lome be asked to recommend the Governor General, as a supplementary measure, to instruct the Provincial Governors to instruct in turn the Alcaldes de Barrio to always state the nationality in the cédulas

cédulas they issue to domiciled American citizens.

I am, Sir,
Very respectfully,
Your obt. servant,
Thomas O. Williams,
Consul General.

2 Enclosures:
No. 1 - Copy of letter referred to
& 2. Do Do also referred to.

Enclosure No.1

With Despatch No.2804

H A V A N A , March 6,1896.

COPY.

U.S.CONSULATE GENERAL.

HABANA, Sept.7,1895.

To the Consul of the United States at - - -

Sir:

Owing to the recent arrest by the Provincial authorities of several persons charged with inciting and recruiting people for the insurrection now existing in this Island, which persons have afterwards claimed American citizenship without adducing any personal document as proof thereof, I have to request you to inform all American citizens who are duly registered at your Consulate, that they must obtain the necessary personal documents (cedulas personales) of identification as American citizens of the proper civil authority wherein your consular district is situated, in conformity with LA LEY DE EXTRANGERIA, ruling in this Island.

I am etc.

(signed) Ramon O.Williams,

Consul General.

Enclosure No. 2.
with Despatch No. 2804.
Havana, March 5, 1896.

CONSULADO GENERAL DE LOS ESTADOS UNIDOS

HABANA.—ISLA DE CUBA.

CERTIFICADO DE NACIONALIDAD

FILIACION

Número .....
Edad ..... años .....
Naturaleza .....
Estado .....
Profesión .....
Calidad .....
Domicilio .....

El Consul General de los Estados Unidos de América, en la Habana, Certifica que D. .....

ha hecho constar en este Consulado General ser ciudadano americano, ... *y como tal se halla inscrito en el Registro de este Consulado General según número y filiación anotados al márgen.*

Habana y ..... *de 189* .....

CONSUL GENERAL,

Excmo. Sr. Gobernador de la Provincia de la Habana.

Desp.

File

ASSISTANT SECRETARY
MAR 11 1896
DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

No. 2805.

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
MAR 11 1896
DEPT. OF STATE

U. S. Consulate General.
Havana, March 7, 1896.

Mr. Williams
to the
Department of State.

Confirming my telegram of yesterday.

No. 2805.

U.S. Consulate General.
Havana, March 7, 1896.

Hon. William W. Rockhill,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington,
D.C.

Sir:

I beg to confirm my telegram of yesterday reading:

"Assistant Secretary of State,
"Washington, D.C.

"Governor General
"informs me orders
"have been given suspension
"proceedings Ward case
"mentioned in your
"telegram twenty ninth
"ultimo."

I am, Sir,
very respectfully,
Your obt. servant,
Fitzhugh Lee
Consul General.

Confidential

Secretary of State.
MAR 10 1896

H

ASSISTANT SECRETARY
MAR 11 1896
DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

Cuba.
Mar. 12, 1896.
H

No. 2866.

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REC'D.
MAR 11 1896
DEPT. OF STATE

U. S. Consulate General.
Habana, March 7, 1896.

Honorable William W. Rockhill,
Assistant Secretary of State.
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

With particular reference to my despatch No. 953, I have now the honor to enclose a translation of an article reproduced on the 1st instant by El País of this city from La Epoca of Madrid on the Submarine Defenses of Cuba.

I am, Sir,

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

Ramon O. Williams.

Consul General.

Enclosure.

Translation as stated.

Enclosure No 1.
With Despatch No. 2806
Habana, March 4 1896

EL PAIS.

Director: D, Ricardo del Monte.

HABANA, FEBRERO 29 DE 1896.

DEFFNSA SUBMARINA DE CUBA.

Dice *La Época*:

Se ha presentado al general Berán-ger el distinguido teniente de navío de primera clase D. José Chacón, de regreso de la isla de Cuba, á donde fué comisionado por el ministro de Marina para la delicada é importante misión de establecer las defensas submarinas de los puertos de la gran Antilla.

El referido jefe ha llevado al ministro una notable Memoria y luminoso informe con el plano general de la isla, y otros parciales de las defensas establecidas en los puertos de la Habana, Santiago de Cuba y Cienfuegos, acompañados de numerosos datos y noticias acerca de la defensa general de la isla, con el pormenor de las que quedan establecidas y organizadas con carácter permanente en los puertos más principales, militar y comercialmente considerados.

En dicho informe se da cuenta también de las defensas establecidas en los demás puertos, cuyo carácter de permanencia no es tan esencial, tales como Bahía Honda, Mariel, Guantánamo, Puerto Padre, Naranjo, Tanamo, Gibara, Nipe, Sagua, Cárdenas, Nuevitas y Matanzas, en los que han quedado distribuídos 150 torpedos mecánicos Bustamante, tanto en puertos como en los cruceros de 1ª, 2ª y 3ª clase que vigilan aquellas costas, los cuales buques, en un momento dado y con la mayor rapidez, pueden proceder al cierre de los puertos ó pasos que sea necesario.

La realización de este plan de resguardo submarino de las costas cubanas, debido á la iniciativa del jefe del Gobierno, ha sido activa y celosamente secundada por el general Beránger, y pone á la gran Antilla en inmejorables condiciones de defensa para cualquier contingencia del porvenir.

Cárcel Pública. Cepeda y Pza. Mayor.
Casa de Beneficencia y Maternidad. San Lázaro y Belascoaín.
Casa de Recogidas. Compostela y O'Farrill.
Casa de Socorro. —1ª Demarcación. Tenerife 4.
Idem. 2ª Asilo de San José.
Idem. 3ª Lealtad 49.
Centro Arrendatarios. Mesillas Mercado. Dragones 38.
Centro Dependientes. Cuba 16.
Centro de la Propiedad Rústica y Urbana. Empedrado 42.
Círculo de Hacendados y Agricultores. Teniente Rey 4.
Corral del Concejo. Príncipe 25.
Cuartel de Artillería. Compostela y Fundición.
División de Ferrocarriles. Obispo. Gobierno General.
Depósito Hidrográfico. Callejón Chacón.
Dirección General de Hacienda. Aduana.

LIBERTIDO, LIBER
AND MERCANTILE.

Secretary of State
MAR 10 1896

COPIED FOR CONGRESS.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY
MAR 11 1896
DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

Ark. 1

Cuba.
Mar. 7, 1896.

Confidential.

No. 2807.

U.S. Consulate General.
Havana, March 7, 1896.

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
MAR 11 1896
DEPT. OF STATE

Mr. Williams
to the
Department of State.

Economic condition of Cuba.

Enclosing translation of a telegram addressed by the Chamber of Commerce of Cienfuegos to that of Havana.

1 Enclosure.

Confidential
No. 2807.

U. S. Consulate General.
Havana, March 7, 1896.

Hon. William W. Rockhill,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington,
D. C.

Sir:

I enclose translation and slip of a telegram addressed on the 5th instant by the Chamber of Commerce of Cienfuegos to that of Havana, reporting that the importers of the former city had resolved not to buy any more merchandise from the United States. But this determination can only be taken in a jocose sense, since every grain of sugar exported from Cienfuegos during the

present crop has been
sold in the United States;
and we have good au-
thority, Isaiah, chapter 24,
verse 2, to the effect that:

As it is with the buyer,
so is it with the seller.

Some people, however,
attribute this resolution,
of short duration, rather to
motives of selfishness than
to patriotism, for it is said
that the importers of tasajo
(South American jerked beef)
are so loaded up with the
article; because of the
rural markets being
cut off from them by the
insurgents, that it would
be greatly to their convenience,
if the importation of pro-
visions from the United
States could be temporarily
stopped.

It

It will be noticed that the Tasajo importers of Cienfuegos flatly omit to propose to the manufacturers of sugars not to sell to the United States. And with special reference to my despatch no. 2782 of the 24th ultimo,

I am, Sir,

Very respectfully,

Your obt. servt.,

Ramon O. Williams,

Consul General,

1 Enclosure.

CONFIDENTIAL.

Enclosure No. 1.

With Despatch No. 2807

HAVANA. March 7, 1896.

COPY.

TRANSLATED BY CONSUL GENERAL WILLIAMS.

From EL AVISADOR COMERCIAL OF HABANA, March 5, 1896.

THE CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE.

On this issue going to the press we learn that coinciding with the telegram published by us yesterday, the president of the Chamber of Commerce of Habana has received another from the Chamber of Commerce of Cienfuegos, saying:

"I am informed that the merchants have agreed "to suspend ordering any merchandise from the "United States."

(Signed) Acea."

The answer given is as follows:

"President Chamber of Commerce,

Cienfuegos.

"I have received your telegram notifying me "of the patriotic attitude taken by the merchants "of that city. The directors of this Chamber have "referred it to the mercantile centers and I will "advise you the result"

(Signed) Quesada".

Enclosure No. 1
With Despatch No 2809.
Habana, March 7, 1896

AVISADOR * COMERCIAL

DIARIO MERCANTIL Y POLITICO

DIRECTOR: JUAN LOPEZ SEÑA

EDITORES PROPIETARIOS:

PULIDO Y DIAZ

APARTADO 406.—TELEFONO 384

HABANA, MARZO 5 DE 1896.

Las Cámaras de Comercio

Al entrar en prensa este número, sabemos que coincidiendo con el telegrama publicado ayer por el AVISADOR COMERCIAL, recibió otro el Sr. Presidente de la Cámara de Comercio de esta ciudad, de la Cienfuegos.

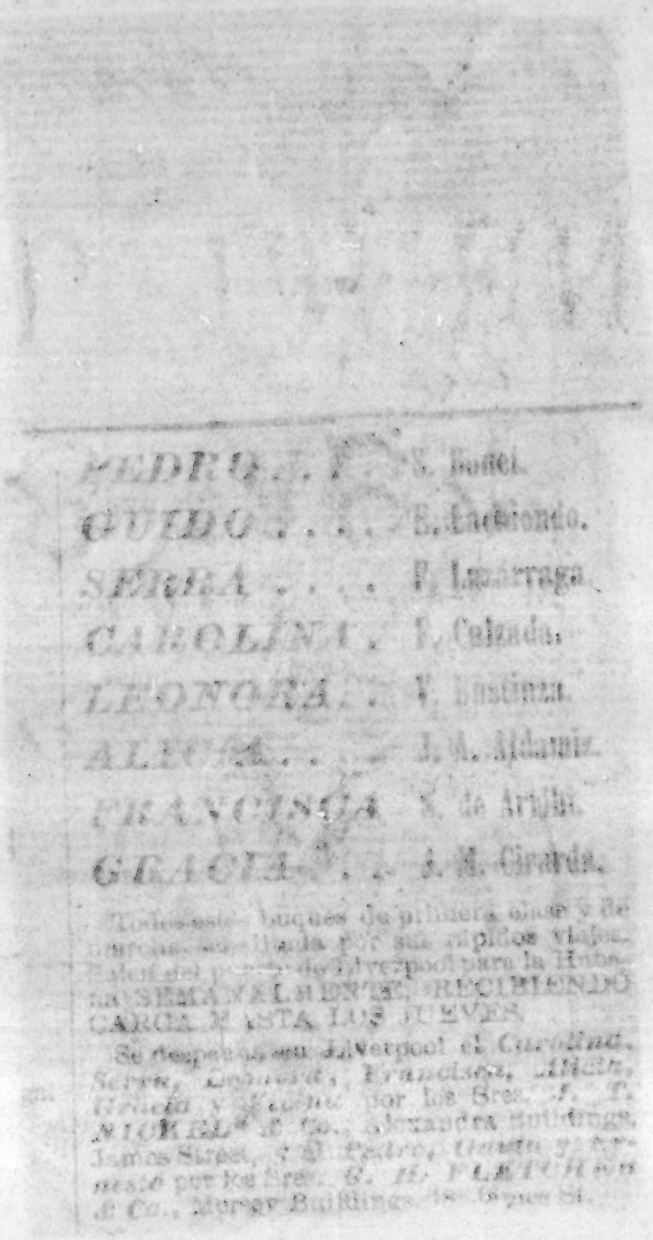
Dice así:

«Se me participa que comerciantes han acordado suspender todo pedido mercancías á los Estados Unidos.—*Acea.*»

La contestación dada fué la siguiente:

«Presidente Cámara Comercio.
Cienfuegos.

Recibido cable participando actitud patriótica asumida por ese comercio. Esta Directiva acordó dar traslado á Centros mercantiles. Avisaré resultado.—*Qaesada.*»



PEDRO . . . . E. Bonet.
GUIDO . . . . E. Lachiondo.
SERRA . . . . F. Lazarraga.
CAROLINA . . F. Calzada.
LEONORA . . . V. Unsunza.
ALEGRE . . . . J. A. Aldamiz.
FRANCISCA . . S. de Arrillu.
GRACIA . . . . J. M. Girarda.

Todos estos buques de primera clase y de cargas escogidas por sus rápidos viajes. Salen del puerto de Liverpool para la Habana SEMANALMENTE, RECIBIENDO CARGA TODOS LOS JUEVES.

Se despachan en Liverpool el *Carolina*, *Serra*, *Lachiondo*, *Francisca*, *Aldamiz*, *Calzada* y *Zaldua*, por los Sres. *J. T. MORRELL & Co.*, Alexander Buildings, James Street, y el *Pedro*, *Guido* y *Gracia* por los Sres. *G. H. FLETCHER & Co.*, Mersey Buildings, 16 Lapse St.

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
MAR 12 1896
DEPT. OF STATE

ASSISTANT SECRETARY
MAR 12 1896
DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

Mr Clilton File

ack. Mar. 13. m. copy to Treasury Mar 14.

No. 280

U.S. Consulate General
Havana, March 7, 1896.

Ask copy to Treasury for such action as seems proper

Mr Williams
to the
Department of State

Submitting a letter headed: "Internal Revenue Service, District of Louisiana, Collector's Office New Orleans," and signed Isaac, Collector.

1 Enclosure.

No. 2808.

U.S. Consulate General.
Havana, March 7, 1896.

Hon. William W. Rockhill,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington,
D.C.

Sir:

With reference to paragraph 130 of the Consular Regulations, prohibiting Consular officers of the United States from conducting official correspondence with other Departments, or their subordinates, with the exceptions therein expressed, I have now to submit to the Department a copy of a letter received to-day, dated the 3d instant, and headed:

"Internal Revenue Service,

"Service,

"District of Louisiana,

"Collector's Office,

"New Orleans, 3 March, 1896,

and signed Isaac, Collector,

which I trust may be

referred to the Honorable

Secretary of the Treasury

for his consideration and

action, particularly as

this office is unaware

of the source from which

the writer of that letter

derives his authority

to address official letters

to the consul general of

China or to the consul

general of the United States

in this city in regard to

matters pertaining to the

existing treaty between the

United States and China

regarding emigration.

I am,

Sir,

Sir, very respectfully,
Your obt. servant,
Kamm O. Williams,
Consul General.

1 Enclosure.
No 1 - Copy of letter referred to.

Enclosure No. 1

With Despatch No. 2808

H A V A N A , March 7, 1896.

COPY.

INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE,

DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA,

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE.

New Orleans, La., March 3rd, 1896.

Consul General Williams,

Havana, Cuba.

Sir:

I have this day directed a letter to the Chinese Consul with reference to preparing certain papers for Chinese persons now in Cuba who are desireus of entering the United States as students.

I have quoted the law applicable to their case to the Chinese Consul and as I know the parties related to the proposed students here I feel confident that they will not in any manner disabuse the privileges extended by our entry laws.

I have requested the Chinese Consul, at Havana, to show you the letter which I have written to him and have also suggested to him the propriety of advising you with reference to the matter and securing your co-operation therein. As you are the representative of the American government at Havana, and knowing you by reputation, I

feel at liberty to address this letter to you and make this request.

Respectfully,

(Signed) Isaac,

Collector.

Copies for File

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REC'D.
MAR 12 1896
DEPT. OF STATE

ASSISTANT SECRETARY
MAR 12 1896
DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

No. 2809

U.S. Consulate General.
Havana, March 7, 1896.

Mr. Williams
to the
Department of State.

Answering Department's instruction No. 1273 of the 28th ultimo, relating to Mr Julio Sanguily.

No. 2809.

U.S. Consulate General
Havana, March 7, 1896.

Hon. William W. Rockhill,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington,
D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your instruction No. 1243, of the 28th ultimo, in relation to the current rumors purporting that the life of Mr. Julio Sanguily is in danger, and en closing a copy of a letter of his brother Mr. Manuel Sanguily. In reply I beg to confirm my telegram addressed to you on the 2d instant, and now present in addition

the

the following remarks:

On the day and the moment of the receipt of your telegram of the 28th ultimo, Friday, a violent storm prevailed, and that on Saturday, the 29th, we had to despatch the consular business of two Steamers for the United States! These circumstances prevented me from going to Port Cabello's, where Mr Julio Sanguily is confined, till Sunday the 1st instant, and the next day, I sent you a telegraphic report of the facts as I ascertained them in conversation with him. I have also to add that his quarters are such as are furnished there to the Army.

Army officers and are occupied by himself and his son, who keeps him company, the latter freely going and coming. His treatment in this respect is exceptionally good, for each of the adjoining rooms are occuppied by several persons. The commander of the fort, General Pueyo, makes frequent friendly visits to him. And lastly he has only said that he had no apprehension for his personal safety, but he expressed himself as fully appreciative of the kind treatment given him by the authorities.

I am, Sir,
Very respectfully,
Your obt. servant,
Lamm V. Williams
Consul General.

Copy.

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
MAR 12 1896
DEPT. OF STATE

Copied copy

Instr. Mar 16. 1896.
H.

No. 2810.

U.S. Consulate General
Havana, March 7, 1896.

Mr. Williams
to the
Department of State.

Answering Department's instruction No. 1275 of the 29th ultimo relating to Mr. Joseph L. Lopez.

Mr Adee

ASSISTANT SECRETARY
MAR 12 1896
DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

You may wish to
read this.

MR

~~Col~~ Clilton.

Mr. ~~Rockhill~~

I think this can be
acted with approval of Mr. W's
energetic interest in the case.

If any responsible person has
written to us about Cepero, the gist of
this might be given him.

Adee

MAR 13 1896

No. 2810.

U.S. Consulate General.
Habana, March 7, 1896.

Hon. William W. Rockhill,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington,
D.C.

Sir:

With reference to your instruction No. 1275 of the 29th ultimo, I beg to inform you that Mr Alfredo Zayas, the advocate of Mrs. Joseph L. Cepero, informed me a few days ago that his case will be removed to the judicial district of Santa Clara, wherein the act charged against him is alleged to have been committed, the prosecuting attorney of this judicial district, as I am also

informed by General Weyler, not finding the Superior Court of Havana authorized by law to try it. I saw Lopez yesterday at the city jail, where he is now confined in the Sala de Distincion, and he expressed himself as pleased to be transferred to Santa Clara where he has many friends. He said that his antecedents have been mixed up with those of another person of the same name in the insurrection. I passed some anxiety in this case, for at bed time on the night of the 17th ultimo I was told that he had been secretly shot the night before, in company with some eighteen others. As a matter of course

I.

I did not sleep that night, and was at the Palace the next morning before any one else. The second assistant Secretary was the first person to enter. On my asking him for the status of the case he informed me that the order for his transfer to the civil court had been given by general Weyler since the 13th, but that a press of work had prevented him from giving me official notice of it in due season. You can imagine what a great relief of mind this intelligence was to me. The rumor regarding the shooting of the other eighteen persons was also false.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,
Your obt. servant,
Lunn S. Williams,
Consul General.

Com. Bur.
File

ASSISTANT SECRETARY
MAR 10 1896
1896
DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

No. 2811.

U. S. Consulate General.
Habana, March 9, 1896.

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
MAR 14 1896
DEPT. OF STATE

Mr. Williams,
to the
Department of State.

File

Enclosing two copies of the Official Gazette of Habana containing a proclamation issued on the 8th instant by Governor and Captain General Valeriano Weyler.

Two enclosures.

No. 2811.

U.S. Consulate General.
Habana, March 9, 1896.

Hon. William N. Rockhill,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington,
D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to enclose herewith two copies of the official gazette of Habana containing a proclamation issued on the 8th instant by Governor and Captain General Valeriano Weyler, in which he declares that the numerous bands of insurgents that occupied the provinces of Pinar del Rio and Habana, having been driven — towards the Eastern province, the moment has arrived to pursue the remaining small bands, more of the character of robbers

1/2

than insurgents, with all activity and vigor, with expression of the measures to be employed for the given purpose.

I am, Sir,

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

Ramon O. Williams,

Consul General.

Enclosures:

2 Copies of the Official Gazette of Havana.

March 8, 1896.

GACETA DE LA HABANA

Domingo 8 de Marzo de 1896

PARTE OFICIAL

ADMINISTRACION GENERAL

GOBIERNO GENERAL DE LA ISLA DE CUBA

BANDO

DON VALERIANO WEYLER Y NICOLAU, Marqués de Tenerife, Gobernador General, Capitán General de la isla de Cuba y General en Jefe de este Ejército, etc., etc.

Hago saber: Acosadas por nuestras tropas y vencidas en forma que, desmoralizadas, se dirigen á Oriente las partidas rebeldes más numerosas de las que se hallaban en las provincias de Pinar del Río y la Habana, ha llegado el momento de perseguir con toda actividad y rigor las pequeñas partidas, más de bandoleros que de insurrectos, que han quedado en dichas provincias, y de adoptar las disposiciones necesarias, para el mayor y más inmediato éxito, á cuyo fin vengo en disponer:

1º Además de las tropas que, divididas en columnas, operen en ambas provincias, se restablece la Guardia civil de las mismas, reforzadas, la de Pinar del Río, con parte de la procedente de Puerto Príncipe, y la de la Habana, con parte de la de la provincia de Santiago de Cuba, ocupando sólo los puntos cabecera de las líneas, y conforme adelante el estado de pacificación ó tranquilidad, se irán fraccionando hasta ocupar los puestos que antes tenían.

2º El Comandante de cada línea, ú Oficial más caracterizado que haya en cada punto, será Comandante de Armas nato y Alcalde Corregidor, á menos de que hubiese en el mismo alguna fuerza de guarnición del Ejército, en cuyo caso, el mando de las armas corresponderá al de mayor graduación, ó más antiguo de ella, según Ordenanza.

3º Cada poblado, solicitándolo antes del Estado Mayor del Cuerpo de Ejército, podrá armar una Sección de Voluntarios ó Guerrilleros, de treinta hombres, con el haber de soldado de Infantería, cuya fuerza defenderá el pueblo y operará á las órdenes de la autoridad militar de la localidad. Cada Sección puede ser mandada por Oficiales retirados, por licenciados ó por paisanos de buenas condiciones y antecedentes; disfrutando del sueldo de segundo Teniente de Infantería, los que por su situación no cobren del Estado igual ó mayor suma, debiendo aprobarse los nombramientos de Oficiales de cada Sección por la Capitanía General.

4º Se procurará poner en estado de defensa los pueblos que tengan fuerza armada, para evitar una sorpresa.

5º Los Gobernadores Militares de la Habana y Pinar del Río, formularán á la Capitanía General por conducto del Comandante en Jefe del 3er Cuerpo de Ejército, y se remitirán al Gobierno General, las propuestas de nombramientos de Alcaldes Corregidores en los puntos donde no habiendo Guardia civil lo crean conveniente, debiendo recaer aquéllos en Oficiales que no sean precisos en filas, en retirados, ó licenciados, que tengan las condiciones necesarias.

6º Las autoridades de los pueblos inquirirán y formarán relaciones, en el plazo de diez días, de los vecinos de los mismos y de sus términos, que estén en la insurrección, para que, de no presentarse en el plazo de quince, desde la publicación de este Bando, se les embarguen sus bienes sujetos en su día á las responsabilidades civiles, á cuyo efecto se propondrá al Gobierno General el nombramiento de una Junta que los administre.

7º Si las partidas insurrectas hubiesen robado, saqueado, incendiado, ó cometido otros delitos, á más del de rebelión, se procurará inquirir también la participación que hubieran tenido en ellos, no sólo los vecinos que estén en las filas rebeldes, sino también aquellos que ayudándolos, hayan permanecido en sus casas, para imponerles la pena que corresponda; y además, si en el poblado ú otro punto, existen efectos robados, para recojerlos y exigir la oportuna responsabilidad.

8º Los rebeldes que no sean responsables de otro delito, que en el plazo de quince días se presenten á la Autoridad Militar más próxima, en ambas provincias, que cuidará de llevar relación nominal de todos ellos, no serán molestados; pero serán puestos á mi disposición los que se presenten que ya otra vez hayan sido indultados, los que hayan cometido otro delito ó que al alzarse ejercieran algún destino ó cargo público, para en vista de sus antecedentes resolver, sirviéndoles de especial recomendación para ulteriores determinaciones, el que se presenten con armas, y en mayor grado si la presentación es colectiva.

Todos los que se presenten transcurrido

este plazo, serán puestos á mi disposición.

9º De todas las autoridades ó funcionarios civiles de cualquier clase, que no estén en uso de licencia por enfermo, y no se hallen en sus puestos en el término de ocho días, en ambas Provincias, se propondrá al Gobierno General la cesantía por la Autoridad local.

10º Los hacendados, dueños de fábricas, ó toda persona, que dentro del territorio de las citadas Provincias, facilitaren periódicamente ó por una sola vez á los insurgentes, dinero ó elementos de cualesquiera especie, salvo el solo caso de haber cedido á fuerza mayor, circunstancia que deberán probar de manera indubitable, serán considerados como infidentes por auxiliar la rebelión.

11º Para las reparaciones de las vías férreas, telegráficas y otras se exigirá la cooperación personal de los habitantes de los pueblos, fincas y bohíos próximos, haciéndoles responsables si no avisan inmediatamente á la Autoridad más cercana, de cualquier desperfecto que ocurra.

Habana, 8 de Marzo de 1896.

Valeriano Weyler.

Copied for Congress

ASSISTANT SECRETARY
MAR 16 1896
DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

No. 2812.

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
MAR 14 1896
DEPT. OF STATE

U.S. Consulate General
Habana, March 10, 1896.

Mr Williams
to the
Department of State.

Relating to the case of Mr. Julio Sanguily, transmitting copy of a letter from Mr Viondi, advocate, accompanying a protest, memorial and other documents.

2 Enclosures

No. 2812.

U.S. Consulate General.
Habana, March 10, 1896.

Hon. William W. Rockhill,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington,
D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to submit a translation and copy of a letter addressed to me on the 6th instant by Mr. Miguel Francisco Viondi, advocate, accompanying a protest, memorial, and other documents pertaining to the cause of Mr. Julio Sanguily, which I forward herewith to the Department in compliance with the desire of this gentleman.

Respecting

Respecting that part of Mr. Viondi's letter telling me that Mr. Sanguily also encharges him to ask me to inform the Department as to the certainty of the facts related by him, that is: regarding (1) the law of 1821 in its application to his cause; and (2) of its inobservance in the procedure under which he has been tried by the courts of Habana, I have to say: that this office being purely consular or commercial, and not judicial, it seems as out of place for it to analize the proceedings of those courts, and the more especially, since the Department has its own law officer in the person of its solicitor, with the right

right furthermore to consult the Department of Justice, and to each of whom the facts of the case can be referred, should the Honorable Secretary of State or his Assistant so desire it.

I am, Sir,
Very respectfully,
Your Obt. Servant,
Lawrence O. Williams,
Consul General.

2 Enclosures:
No. 1 - Mr. Viondi's letter.
" 2 - Mr. Sanguily's letter with enclosures therein referred to.

Enclosure No. 1.

With Despatch No. 2812.

H A V A N A, March 10, 1896.

TRANSLATED by Consul General Williams.

---------o---H------

HABANA, 6 March, 1896.

Ramon O. Williams, Esquire,

Consul general of the United States,

Present.

Dear Sir:

My client, Mr. Julio Sanguily, has sent me to-day the accompanying protest, memorial and documents for delivery to you with the request that you have the goodness to forward them to the Department of State.

He encharges me, also, to ask you to inform the said Department as to the certainty of the facts related, that is; first: in regard to the law of 1821; and second: of the fact of that law not having been observed in his trial as agreed between the United States and Spain under the protocol of 1877, but that instead he has been judged according to the law of oral trial of the year 1889.

As the advocate of Mr. Sanguily, I assure you that the protocol has not been complied with in his trial, since he has not been tried in accordance with the law of 1821.

Mr. Sanguily, recommends me, especially, to say to you that, in his opinion, the fact of this violation constitutes the real reason for which the Superior Court of Habana founded its refusal to furnish you with a copy of the record of his trial.

With expressions of the most distinguished consideration etc. etc.

(Signed) Miguel Francisco Viondi.

Enclosure No. 1.

With Despatch No. 2812.

H A V A N A , March 10, 1896.

COPY.

HABANA, 6 Marzo, 1896.

Sr. Ramon O. Williams,

Consul General de los Estados Unidos,

Habana.

Muy señor mio:

Mi cliente, Mr. Julio Sanguily, me ha entregado hoy, con encargo de poner en manos de V. las adjuntas protesta y memoria, con sus documentos, con el fin de que por su autorizado conducto sean remitidas a la Secretaria de Estado.

Me encarga, ademas, Mr. Sanguily, ruegue a V. que informe acerca de la certeza de los hechos relatados, á la Secretaria de Estado, es decir: lo. acerca de la ley de 1821; y 2° sobre no haberse seguido el procedimiento de esa ley, como ordena el Tratado de 1877, en el caso de Sanguily, sino el del juicio oral (1889).

Como abogado de Sanguily, garantizo a V. que en ninguna de las dos causas se han cumplido con mi cliente el Tratado, en cuanto no han aplicado los Tribunales la mencionada ley de 1821.

Mr. Sanguily me recomienda especialmente haga presente á V. que, segun su opinion, esta violacion es el mo-

tivo secreto y verdadero en que se ha fundado la Audiencia para oponerse a entregar a V. copia de la causa o a que V. la viera.

Con la mas distinguida consideracion etc. etc.

(Signed) Miguel Francisco Viondi.

Enclosure No. 2
with despatch No. 2812
Habana, March 10, 1896

Copied

Sir:

I Julio Sanguily, imprisoned in the Cabaña Fortress for the supposed ofences of rebellion and kidnapping, appears before you to protest of the unjust imprisonment suffered and the concluded violation, victim in both charges.

In the first, I have been sentenced by only *five* judges. Have been indicted and put in prison by virtue of a warrant founded in the circumstantial evidence of the process, originated before the military jurisdiction.

Besides, I have been subjected to a new trial by the civil authority, which is not in accordance of the Protocol of 1877.

To Mr. R. O. Williams,
Consul General of the United States.
Havana, Cuba.

According to that Protocol, the law of procedure that has to be applied to the citizens of the United States is the one of April 17th, 1821.

That law directs from articles 19 to 32 an especial procedure, by virtue of which every act of the process must be with the consent of the defendant's counsel. Art. 23 says: that the witnesses must testify in the presence of the defendant and his counsel.

Art. 24 says the presiding judge must pronounce sentence.

Art. 25. says that after sentence has been pronounced, the case must be carried to the (Audiencia) and the parties to be heard there again art. 28. pronouncing definite sentence within the third day by six judges.

Laying aside the warrant of process and imprisonment founded in the facts of the case originated before the military jurisdiction, the undersigned could never have been tried by oral process; be-

cause the Protocol of 1877 objects to it and says that the citizens of the United States cannot be tried, only by the law of April 17th, 1821, with entire publicity regarding the witnesses, who have to testify in the presence of the defendant's counsel who can make any remarks he may deem necessary, first pronouncing sentence by the judge and then with new proof by the Audiencia, and that composed of six judges (art. 27)

The exponent has had only one sentence, by virtue of a law that is not applied, and that sentence has been pronounced by the Audiencia, composed of five judges, sentencing to perpetual chain.

Art. 2. of the Protocol has reference to the law of April 17th, 1821 and also arts. 3rds.-4th. and 5th. all in reference to the citizens of the United States.

Such is the law in force regarding citizens of the United States. And the General Consulate objected against military jurisdiction, the one subjected by

the exponent. The Captain General acceded to the demand of the General Consulate by merits directed in Art. 1 of said Protocol.

Though another Spanish law may have been promulgated following that of 1821, it is not possible to lay-aside without the accord and consent of the United States of the one particularly determined in the Protocol, i.e. the citizens of the United States must be tried by the law of April 17th, 1821, more advantageous than by secret process, by which the Spanish subjects are subjected to.

The law of 1821, also demands proves in order to convict and the Spanish law in force, or say that one of the oral process, authorizes the laying aside of the proves and the conviction or discharge, only in conscience of the judges. And the conscience of the judges of the Spanish Tribunal towards the undersigned is not a guarantee sufficiently impartial, taking

into consideration the political offence and the important part taken by the undersigned in the last war.

In the case of kidnapping, as in the previous one the Protocol and law of April 17-1821 is not applied and is substituted by the oral process.

The exponent has not consented to the law, that has been applied.

In the first place, because the Treaty has a public character and cannot be renounced individually, in the second place, because it designates an obligation of the Spanish Government which has to be fulfilled, in the third place because as it appears in this case did not know the existence of a law that favored me so much, an ignorance that cannot be imputable to the Spanish authorities, necessarily cognissant of the Treaty, which did not wish to apply in prejudice to a citizen of the United States, in the fourth place, because the Spanish criminal

law in art. 8 declares: That the criminal jurisdiction can never be prorogued.

Then, it cannot be said that the undersigned has been submitted to a criminal jurisdiction, which does not belong to him, proroguing to that jurisdiction his own.

The undersigned does solemny swear in the name of the Allmighty God, that until now, did not know the existence of the law of 1821 and being imprisoned since February 24-1895 and sentenced in one of the cases, by virtue of a law to which is not submitted, but excluded by the Protocol of 1877, appears before his consul with the present protest, against the arbitrary and violation of the law of which is a victim, that through the representative of his nation may be elevated to the United States Government, so that it may obtain the immediate liberty of one who is suffering imprisonment illegally, and has

already been sentenced unjustly and besides that I demand from the Spanish Government an indemnity in the sum of five hundred thousand dollars, damages caused by the said Government in depriving me of my liberty arbitrarily decreeted and against the solemn Law of Treaties.

At the date of this protest and claims of damages the undersigned has already suffered one year and eleven days of illegal imprisonment in a fortress.

So the United States Government cannot consent that contrary to the expressed laws a citizen of his nation be deprived in such a manner of his own liberty by a foreign Government.

Cabaña Fortress, March-6-1896.

Juan Ruiz Quesada

N.º 2-

Copia.

Gobierno General de la Ysla de Cuba.

Secretaria General.

Recibido de V.S. el dato contenido en su comunicacion de 7 del mes actual de que el Gobierno Civil de esta Provincia expidió en Octubre de 1886, á favor de Don JULIO SANGUILY, cédula personal, tal como se expiden á los extrangeros transeuntes, y ya que las indicaciones de su otra comunicacion del dia 4 no habian podido ser comprobadas, por no hallarse antecedentes en esta Secretaria General, el Exmo. Sr. Gobernador General acordó el dia 8 que se pidieran informes al expresado Gobierno provincial acerca de la expedicion de la aludida cédula y de si Don JULIO SANGUILY se halla ó no inscripto en el registro de extrangeria del mismo como ciudadano americano, remitiendose, en caso afirmativo, copia literal certificada de la inscripcion, cual diligencia ha dado por resultado el obtenerse contestacion afirmativa á este ultimo extremo y la certificacion que la justifica.

Y en su vista, el Gobierno General ha dictado con fecha de hoy el siguiente decreto:

" Comprobado, por la certificacion que antecede, que Don Julio Sanguily se halla inscripto en el registro de extrangeria del Gobierno de esta provincia como ciudadano americano en concepto de extrangero transeunte desde 8 de Julio de 1889, y demostrado con ello que dicho Sr. Sanguily tiene derecho á ser considerado como tal ciudadano americano para todos los efectos legales, cúmplase extrictamente en su enjuiciamiento (procedure) por el delito contra la seguridad del Estado, de que se le acusa, lo que establece el vigente convenio de 12 de Enero de 1877 como en su comunicacion de 26 de Febrero reclama el Consul General de los Estados Unidos de America en la Habana, interesandose del Fiscal de la sumaria en que el Sr. Sanguily se halla encartado, por conducto de la Capitania General,

que, por lo que á este respecto, se inhiba del reconocimiento de la "misma en favor de la jurisdiccion ordinaria. Y de esta resolucion "dese conocimiento al mencionado Sr.Consul.--- CALLEJA.--"

Y cumpliendo lo ordenado por S.E. tengo el honor de participarlo a V.S.como resolucion á su peticion formulada el 26 de Febrero ultimo.

Dios guarde á V.S.muchos años.

HABANA, 16 de Marzo de 1895

(Firmado.) ESTANISLAO de ANTONIO.

Sr.Consul General de los Estados Unidos de America en esta Capital.

N°3

COPIA.

Consulado General de los

ESTADOS UNIDOS.

HABANA, Abril 25, 1895.

Excmo.Sr.General encargado del despacho de la Capitania General.

Excmo.Sr:

Apesar del decreto dado el 16 de Marzo ultimo, por el Excmo.Sr.Gobernador Gral.de esta Isla, inhibiendo la jurisdiccion militar del conocimiento de la causa del ciudadano americano Mr.JULIO SANGUILY y mandando su traslado á un tribunal de la jurisdiccion civil con estricta observancia del convenio de 12 de Enero de 1877, sin embargo estoy informado por el Sr.abogado nombrado por SANGUILY que se le ha sometido de nuevo al consejo de guerra, esta vez, por un cargo que se dice estar relacionado con el secuestro del Sr.Fernandez de Castro el año pasado, habiendo sido incomunicado el Sr.Sanguily por disposicion de la autoridad militar en el dia de ayer y privado en consecuencia de los auxilios de su defensa.

Este procedimiento por parte de la jurisdiccion militar constituye no solo una infraccion del convenio, sino que tambien esta en completa contradiccion de dicho decreto del 16 de Marzo ultimo del Sr.Gobernador Gral.de esta Isla.

Por tanto y en cumplimiento de las instrucciones de mi Gobierno, tengo que solicitar se sirva V.E.ordenar que esta segunda causa contra este ciudadano americano, sea tambien trasladada para su conocimiento a la juris-

diccion civil del mismo modo que mando el Sr.Gobernador Gral. con la primera,interponiendo yo a la vez por orden de mi dicho Gobierno su mas formal protesta ante el Gobierno de esta Isla,contra toda demora en la traslacion indicada; como asimismo contra todas las tramitaciones practicadas hasta ahora o que puedan practicarse en adelante por el consejo de guerra que en la actualidad le esta juzgando; por ser esto en manifiesta oposicion de lo pactado entre ambas naciones.

Soy etc. etc.

(Firmado) Ramon O.Williams,

Consul General.

(1)

N. 4 –

Law of 1821 at which the Protocol make references in 1877.

Don Fernando septimo por la Gracia de Dios y por la Constitucion de la Monarquia española, Rey de las Españas todos los que los presentes vieren y entendieren, sabed: Que las Cortes han decretado y nos sancionamos lo siguiente: Las Cortes despues de haber observado todas las formalidades prescritas por la Constitucion, han decretado lo siguiente:

Art.º 1º: Son objeto de esta Ley las causas que se formen por conspiracion ó maquinaciones directas contra la observancia de la Constitucion ó contra la seguridad exterior del Estado, ó contra la sagrada é inviolable persona del Rey Constitucional. –

Art.º 2º: Los reos de estos delitos cualquiera que sea su clase ó graduacion, siendo aprendidos por alguna partida de tropa, asi del ejercito permanente como de la milicia provincial ó local, destinada expresamente á su persecucion por el Gobierno, ó por los Gefes militares comisionados al efecto por la competente

autoridad, serán juzgados militarmente
el consejo de guerra ordinario prescrito
la ley 8ª tit. 17 libro 12 de la Novísima Re-
copilacion.

Si la aprehension se hiciere por órden, re-
querimiento ó en auxilio de las autoridades
civiles, el conocimiento de la causa to-
cará á la jurisdiccion ordinaria. —

Art. 3º También serán juzgados militarmente en
el mismo consejo con arreglo á la ley
10 tit. 10 del libro 12 de la Novísima Re-
copilacion los reos de ésta clase que con
armas de fuego ó blanca, ó con cualquier
otro instrumento ofensivo hicieren resis-
tencia á la tropa que los aprehendiese ya
del ejército permanente como de la mi
licia provincial ó local aunque la prision
proceda de órden requerimiento ó auxi-
lio prestado á las autoridades civiles.

Art. 4º Para precaver la resistencia y el con-
siguiente desafuero de que habla el art.
anterior, luego que se reciban noticias
ó avisos de la existencia de alguna cua-
drilla ó partida de facciosos contra el
réjimen constitucional, las autoridades
políticas harán publicar sin la me-
nor dilacion bajo su mas severa res-
ponsabilidad un bando con expresion
de la hora para que inmediatamen-
te se dispersen los facciosos y se
restituyan á sus hogares respectivos.

Art. 5º Este bando se publicará y circulará con la mayor rapidez por el distrito y pasado el número de horas que la autoridad haya señalado en el mismo bando con arreglo á las circunstancias se entenderá que hacen resistencia á la tropa para el efecto de ser juzgados militarmente segun el Art. 3º. las personas siguientes: 1º. Las que se encuentren reunidas con los facciosos aunque no tengan armas: 2º. Las que sean aprehendidas por la tropa huyendo despues de haber estado con los facciosos. 3º. Las que habiendo estado con ellos se encuentren ocultos y fuera de sus casas con armas.

Art. 6º Las que en el término prefijado en el bando de que hablan los arts. anteriores obedeciendo al llamamiento de la autoridad se retiren á sus casas ántes de ser aprehendidos no siendo los principales autores de la conspiracion y no teniendo otro delito que el de haberse reunido con los facciosos por primera vez serán indultados de toda pena.

Art. 7º La obligacion impuesta á las autoridades políticas sobre la publicacion del bando no les impedirá tomar inmediatamente cuantas medidas juz-

quier conveniente para dispersar cualquiera reunion de facciosos ó prender á los delincuentes, y atajar el mal en su origen.

Art. 8º Los salteadores de camino, los ladrones en despoblado y aun en poblados siendo en cuadrilla de cuatro ó más si fueren aprehendidos por la tropa del ejercito permanente ó de la milicia provincial ó local en alguno de los casos de que hablan los Artos 2º y 3º serán tambien juzgados militarmente como en ellos se previene.

Art. 9º En cualquiera de los casos de los Artos anteriores si la milicia provincial ó local efectuase por si sola la aprehension el consejo ordinario de guerra se compondrá de oficiales de dicha clase con arreglo á ordenanza, pero si hubiera tambien concurrido tropa permanente á la aprehension asistirá al consejo de guerra oficiales de una y otra clase en igual número, y el Presidente con arreglo á la ordenanza.

Art. 10º Las sentencias del consejo de guerra ordinario se ejecutarán inmediatamente si las aprobare el Capitan General con acuerdo de su Auditor.

En caso de no conformarse remitirá los autos originales por el primer

correo al especial de guerra y marina el cual deberá pronunciar su sentencia dentro del preciso termino de tres dias á lo mas y la que recayese se ejecutará sin necesidad de consulta.

Art. 11º En todos los procesos que se formen militarmente á virtud de los artos. anteriores se excusarán cuanto sea posible los careos, con arreglo á la real órden mencionada en la nota 10 tit. 17 libº 12 de la Novisima Recopilacion.

Art. 12º Si al Fiscal pareciese conveniente segun la gravedad y circunstancias de una causa en que haya varios reos que se formen piezas separadas, podrá hacerlo del modo que más conduzca á la brevedad del proceso, y siempre lo practicará respecto de cualesquiera reo, luego que resulten confesos o convictos, á fin de que no se demore la sentencia de ésta y su pronta ejecucion.

Art. 13º En todas las demas cosas los reos de estos delitos serán juzgados por la jurisdiccion ordinaria con derogacion de todo fuero, aun cuando la alteren

sion se haya verificado por la fuerza armada.

Art. 14º En las causas de ésta Ley no habrá lugar á competencia alguna fuera de la que pudiera suscitarse entre las jurisdicciones ordinaria y militar segun los límites que aquí se señalan. Las competencias que se promovieren se decidirán por el Tribunal Supremo de Justicia dentro de las cuarenta y ocho horas á lo más despues de su recibo.

Art. 15º El Juez de 1ª Instancia á quien corresponda el conocimiento de estas causas les dará una preferencia exclusiva pudiendo en caso necesario pasar las de distinta clase al otro ú otros jueces que hubiese en el mismo pueblo.

Art. 16º En el sumario deberá resultar plenamente acreditada la perpetracion del delito pero podrá darse por concluido y elevarse la causa al estado de acusacion aunque el procesado no esté plenamente convicto siempre que las pruebas ó indicios inclinen prudentemente el animo del Juez á creer que el tratado como reo es culpable ó inocente y que la causa no presenta fundados motivos de poderse adelantar mas en el su

mario ó las ofrece de que podrá hacerse mas suficientemente en el plenario.

Art. 17º Para la actuacion del Sumario podrá el Juez de 1ª Instancia valerse de cualquier escribano real ó numerario del partido.

Art. 18º El Juez de 1ª Instancia acordará la formacion de pieza separado con arreglo à lo prevenido en el artº 12 de ésta ley.

Art. 19º Recibida al reo la confesion si hubiere meritos y lugar para la acusacion la formalizará el Promotor Fiscal dentro de tres dias á lo mas: en el auto de traslado que se dé al reo por igual termino improrrogable se recibirá la causa á prueba.

Art. 20º El reo dentro de las veinticuatro horas á lo mas nombrará Procuradores y Abogados que residán en el partido ó se hallen á la sazon en él y no haciendolo se nombraián de oficio en el acto.

Art. 21º El Promotor Fiscal y el Procurador del reo presentarán dentro de las veinticuatro horas siguientes á la devolucion de los autos, la lista de los testigos de cargo y descargo de que intenten valerse para su prueba respectiva. Estas listas se comuni-

carán recíprocamente á las partes para la oposicion de tachas en el dia en que haya de celebrarse el juicio y para los demas efectos convenientes.

Art. 22º Las listas de los testigos expresarán en cada uno de ellos su vecindario, estado ó destino y modo de vivir. Los testigos que se hallaren dentro de las siete leguas ó á una jornada regular de la residencia del Juzgado, serán compelidos á comparecer personalmente; y tambien cuando á reclamacion de algunas de las partes estimase el Juez indispensable para el cargo y descargo la comparecencia personal.

Los demas se examinarán por exhorto, acerca del que se observará lo prevenido en el art. 7º de la ley de 11 de Septiembre de 1.820. Estas mismas reglas se aplicarán para la ratificacion de los testigos del sumario.

Art. 23º El Juez señalará á la mayor brevedad posible el dia para la comparecencia de los testigos y celebracion del juicio. En él serán examinados á puerta abierta, cada uno de ellos con separacion, ante el Promotor Fiscal, el reo á su procurador y su abogado. Con la misma so-

lemnidad se leerán las declaraciones y ratificaciones de los que no comparezcan personalmente. Las declaraciones se firmarán por los testigos que supieren hacerlo. Si las partes ó el abogado del reo tuvieren que hacer algunas observaciones á los testigos en el acto de dar estos sus declaraciones podrán verificarlo por medio del Juez; y se escribirán así las preguntas ú observaciones como las respuestas, á continuacion de la declaracion.

Art.º 24.º Concluido éste acto, así el Promotor Fiscal como el reo y su abogado presentarán las pruebas instrumentales que crean favorecerles y expondrán en voz cuanto tengan por conveniente, y sin más trámites ni escritos pronunciará el Juez la sentencia dentro de tres dias á lo más.

Art.º 25.º Notificada á las partes, las emplazará el Juez con término de ocho dias para ante la audiencia territorial, haciendo saber al reo en el acto que nombre procurador y abogado, y si pasado éste término y dos dias más no se presentasen

procurador y abogado nombrados por el reo, y que residan á la sazon en la capital el tribunal los nombrará de oficio.

Artº 26 El Tribunal fijará el término para el despacho de los autos por el Fiscal, el Procurador del reo y el relator, no pudiendo exceder de tres dias el concedido á cada uno.

Artº 27 Dentro de los plazos que expresa el artº anterior podrán las partes suministrar ante el Secretario las pruebas que estimen conducentes, y que les deban admitir con arreglo á las leyes.

Artº 28 Pasados estos plazos se procederá inmediatamente á la vista de la causa por la Sala á quien corresponda arreglandose por antigüedad ministros de las otras hasta el número de seis incluso el regente ó quien haga sus veces, que siempre deberá asistir.

Artº 29 Dentro de tres dias á lo mas se deberá pronunciar la Sentencia.

Artº 30 El Tribunal no tendrá para estas causas número determinado de horas de despacho. Se juntará de dia y de noche por todo el tiempo que convenga segun la urgencia.

Artº 31 La mayoria absoluta de votos

formará sentencia. En los casos de empate se estará por la que se conformare con la del Juez de 1ª. Instancia; y no habiendo absoluta conformidad, por la mas favorable al reo.

Artº 32 La sentencia que recayere causará ejecutoria. La de libertad se ejecutará inmediatamente. La de pena capital, dentro de cuarenta y ocho horas. Las demás, á la mayor brevedad posible.

Artº 33 Los plazos que señala ésta Ley son improrrogables y perentorios y no pueden alegarse á título de suspension, restitucion ni otro alguno. Tampoco se admitirán en ninguna de las instancias recursos de indulto.

Artº 34 Los complices en los delitos de que trata esta ley, serán juzgados como los reos principales con arreglo á ella.

Artº 35 Las causas actualmente pendientes, segun el estado en que se hallaren á la promulgacion de ésta ley, se arreglarán para su curso ulterior á lo prevenido en ella, pero sin salir de los respectivos juzgados en que se hallen radicadas.

Artº 36 Las leyes sobre la materia se entenderán derogadas en lo que fuesen

contrarias á la presente.

Artº 37= Las disposiciones de ésta ley se entienden limitadas á las provincias de la Peninsula é islas adyacentes. =
Madrid 17 de Abril de 1821 - Por tanto mandamos á todos los Tribunales, justicias, Gefes, Gobernadores y demas autoridades asi civiles como militares y eclesiasticas de cualquiera clase y dignidad, que guarden y hagan guardar, cumplir y ejecutar la presente ley en todas sus partes.

Tendreis lo entendido para su cumplimiento y dispondreis se imprima, publique y circule. Está rubricado de la real mano. En palacio á 28 de Abril de 1821. De real órden lo comunico á V. para su inteligencia y cumplimiento.

N 5

LA LUCHA

Habana, miércoles 1.° de enero de 1896.

Proceso Sanguily.

La causa seguida contra don Julio Sanguily y Garrits por secuestro de don Antonio Fernández de Castro, ha sido elevada á la Audiencia por el Juzgado de 1a. Instancia del Cerro.

n° 6

Diario de la Marina

Habana.---Martes 4 de Febrero de 1896.---

SECUESTRO DE FERNÁNDEZ DE CASTRO

Se ha devuelto al Juzgado de Instrucción del distrito del Cerro, para la práctica de las nuevas diligencias propuestas por el señor Fiscal, la causa instruída contra don Julio Sanguily y Garit, con motivo del secuestro de don Antonio Fernández de Castro.

SENTENCIAS

No 7

Memoir presented to the United States Government by Julio Sanguily, a citizen of same, demanding his liberty and indemnity of the Spanish Government, for reason of the unjust imprisonment of which he is victim.

The Treaties and Protocols in force, between the United States of America and Spain relating to its citizens and subjects are laws.

The first Treaty in the chronological order is that of 1795. That Treaty was ratified in 1819 for another one with exception of articles 2-3-4- and 21 and the second clause of the 22nd.

The seventh clause of the Treaty of 1795 remained therefore in force. Said clause says: "That the citizens of the United States, shall be granted free access to all judicial proceedings and to be present at all hearings and examinations relating to same".

As that clause was not sufficiently clear, several conferences were had, between the Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States at Madrid and the Minister of State of His Majesty the King of Spain, agreeing definitely in 1877 to sign on the 12th of Jany of said year the Protocol, which according to its preamble has for its object the following: "To terminate amicable all

controversy as to the effect of existing Treaties in certain matters of judicial procedure, and to make declaration on both sides as to the understanding of the two Governments in the premises and respecting the true application of said Treaties".

That Protocol has been signed by the Honorable Caleb Cushing for the United States and by His Excellency Señor Dn. Fernando Calderon y Collantes, Minister of State of the Spanish Government. The President of the Cabinet, His Excellency Señor Dn. Antonio Canovas del Castillo confirming same and communicating it to the Governor and Captain General of Cuba through a Royal order.

Said Protocol ends with the following words: "In order to give the Government of the United States the completest security of the sincerity and good faith of His Majesty's Government in the premises, command will be given by Royal Order for the strict observance of the terms of the present Protocol in all the dominions of Spain and specially in the island of Cuba".

The exponent was indicted by military jurisdiction in two cases, one for rebellion and

the other for Kidnapping. The Consul General of the United States demanded immediately of the Spanish authorities and referring to the Article first of the Protocol of January 12th 1877. The Spanish authorities recognizing the justice of that demand, consented that the case would pass to the civil jurisdiction.

This action of the Spanish Government in the island of Cuba, proves that they recognize the Protocol, because the first of its clauses was fulfilled. But the Spanish Government has not recognized all the other clauses of the Protocol having violated them and the exponent goes to prove it.

All the Protocol is united to the law of April 17-1821. That law has never been applied to Spanish subjects in the island of Cuba. It is an especial law of Spain and if it was published in Cuba in "El Diario del Gobierno Constitucional de la Habana", dated July 10-1821, was a new reference, and so it is that article 37 of same declares: That the dispositions of that law as understood are limited to provinces of Spain and adjacent islands.

The mentioned law of April 17-1821 was never a law in Cuba for the Spanish subjects. But the Spanish Minister by common consent with that of the United States having selected it exceptionally, to proceed and resolve only when concerning to Citizens of the United States.

In accordance with the Treaties, the citizens of the United States condemned by the Spanish authorities in criminal cases must be subjected to the especial law exclusive of any other law.

Examining now the Protocol of 1877, said Protocol having been fulfilled by the Spanish Government, only in the first clause.

Article second refers to those who may be arrested or imprisoned by order of the civil authority for the effects of the law of April 17-1821.

Article third refers to those who may be taken with arms in hand, mentions as law for the citizens of the United States, the same law of April 17-1821.

Article fourth orders the form of indictment, defense and sentence referring to Citizens of the United States, adding: "In conformity with the provisions of

articles twenty to thirty one of the same law.

Those articles from twenty to thirty one, direct that the trial must be public, the witnesses testify in public in the presence of the accused or counsel, that the counsel or the accused can make observations or examine the witnesses, that after the evidence, the counsel may expose to the Judge all he may deem convenient to his client and after the Counsel has been heard, the Judge may pronounce sentence.

The sentence pronounced by the ordinary judge shall be referred to the Audiencia of the judicial district, in accordance to Article fifth of the Protocol, referring again to the law of April 17-1821 and before the Audiencia, according to this law, the citizens of the United States can present new evidence and his counsel speaking afterwards the Audiencia composed of six judges amongst them necessarily the President, shall pronounce sentence lastly.

The law of April 17-1821, which the Protocol guarantees, has not been conceded to the exponent and has been

condemned by another law, in which the process has been secret, the witnesses have not testified in the presence of the accused or his counsel and has been subjected to oral process, where there is only one sentence, having been pronounced by five judges and not by six as the law of April 17-1821 requires.

Has already been condemned in one of the cases and the other is being finished in the same manner.

Besides in the oral process, conviction can be agreed without proves, at the conscience of the judges and the law of April 17-1821 says: "That the crime charged in the indictment must be fully proved."

The exponent is suffering imprisonment in a military fortress nearly twelve months, for reason of a law not included in his case; therefore violating the agreement of the Treaty, or Protocol

Moreover the imprisonment is founded in the facts and antecedents instituted in the case by the military jurisdiction, where the cases were initiated.

In the protest accompanied with this

exposition, swore in the name of the almighty God, not to know the law of April 17-1821. A law that protected him so much, and now repeats the same solemn oath. Therefore invokes in the name of justice that the liberty taken from him so arbitrarily, be restored immediately.

Besides the damages caused by the privation of his liberty, add the injury caused his honor, charging him with the infamous crime of kidnapping, a charge of which is entirely innocent and said charge had been published in the newspapers on several occasions.

The two newspapers enclosed "La Lucha" and "Diario de la Marina", having the largest circulation in Cuba, published to the injury of the exponent his complicity in the case of kidnapping, instituted against him by the mystery of a secret process.

The imprisonment and the case of kidnapping has been realized, applying to him a law of which he was excepted by virtue of a Treaty between the United States and Spain

How much are the damages value?

The nation that breaks a Treaty to imprison conveniently a foreign subject

exempted by a law of said Treaty and subjects him to an inquisitorial proceeding by which is dishonored through the infamous and repugnant nature of the crime charged him. Such nation is obliged to pay the damages occasioned so arbitrarily.

The exponent estimates the damages caused by privation of his liberty and his honor, the two most valued treasures of the human being in the sum of <u>Five hundred thousand dollars</u>.

It must be taken also into consideration that the exponent besides suffering imprisonment since February 24th. of last year, has been <u>incommunicated</u> during twelve days, thus separated from his family and the world. That cruel and arbitrary <u>incommunication</u>, was not even ordered by the civil authority, but by the military jurisdiction. An authority twice unqualified, first, because it was a military authority prohibited by the Treaty and second because the incommunication was effected contrary to the law of 1821.

The enclosed copy of protest of the Consul General of the United States, dated

(3)

April 25-1895 confirms the above fact.

From the prison claims justice of the Government of his nation and invokes in the name of said justice and the law of Treaties, to demand of the Spanish Government his immediate liberty and also the immediate payment of the indemnity lawfully claimed.

In order that the Government of the United States may have full knowledge of the case, enclosed is copy in Spanish of the law of April 17th 1821, also copy in English of the Cushing-Collantes Protocol, which refers to the former law.

Confirming the facts mentioned in the protest and memoir, the Spanish Tribunal that passed the sentence for rebellion, did not consent to send to the United States Government authenticated copy of the process and imprisonment refusing previously that the Consul General of the United States should examine the case. And that opposition of the Spanish authorities was because they did not wish that the United States Government should be aware of how the Treaty of 1877 had been

violated, not having observed the procedure of the law of April 1821, notwithstanding the cases against the accused had been transferred to the ordinary tribunal that in the procedure the rules of the Treaty should be observed.

And it cannot be any other reason founded by the refusal of the judicial authorities that the United States Government should see the cases mentioned.

There cannot be any ignorance alleged on the part of the Spanish Tribunal.

No Tribunal ignores the laws of its country. Therefore, everything has been the work of bad faith.

Havana March 6 - 1896.

Julio Sanguily

Index.

Document nº 1 — The Protocol.
" " 2 Where the Spanish Government disposes the extrictly compliment of the Protocol in his procedure.
Document nº 3 — Reclamation made by the Consul General Mr R. O'Williams against the incommunication of Sanguily by the Military jurisdiction.
Document nº 4 — Law of the 17th of April 1821
Documents nº 5 & 6. The news papers, "La Lucha" y "El Diario de la Marina" both having published the case of kidnapping.

Julio Sanguily

Mr. Chilton

No. 2813.

U. S. Consulate General.
Habana, March 10, 1896.

Copied to 5th cor. 1
R. Board of Re. Inter-
national Mr.
Mar 19 1896
H.

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
MAR 14 1896
DEPT. OF STATE

Mr. Williams
to the
Department of State.

Answering Department's
instruction No. 1218 of the
4th January in relation
to the brit vessel "Illoneta."

7 Enclosures.

No. 2813.

U.S. Consulate General.
Havana, March 10, 1896.

Hon. William W. Rockhill,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington,
D.C.

Sir:

With reference to the Department's instruction No. 1218 of the 4th January last in relation to the case of the British vessel "Moreta", which appears was picked up as a derelict and towed into the port of Aguadilla, Porto Rico, where it was taken charge of by the port authorities and sold, together with her cargo, I now beg to enclose copies of correspondence in the matter, and to inform the

7/

the Department that the salvage proceedings had in the case by the Commandancy of Marine of the West Indian Naval Station at this port are still pending, the result of which, as the Department will please observe by the enclosed translation of the note dated the 7th instant from the Commandant of Marine, will be communicated to me, and I will advise the Department in due course.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,
Your obt servant,
Ramon O. Williams
Consul General.

7/

7 Enclosures:
No. 1 - Mr. Williams to Mr. Collazo, Janʸ 16-
" 2 - Mr. Collazo to Mr Williams, Febʸ 7-
" 3 - Mr. Vacquerizo to Mr. Collazo, Janʸ 31
" 4 - Mr Latimer to the Board of Trade at London
" 5 - The Captain of the Port of Aguadilla.
" 6 - Mr Williams to the Genl of Marine.
" 7 - The General of Marine to Mr. Williams

Enclosure No. 1.

With Despatch No. 2813.

H A V A N A , March 10, 1896.

COPY.

U.S.CONSULATE GENERAL.

HABANA, Jany.16, 1896.

Alexander Collan, Esq.,

H.B.M.'s Consul General,

HABANA.

Dear Colleague:

I beg you to please ascertain and inform me as to what was done by the consul of H.B.M. in the island of Porto Rico, in the case of the british vessel "Moneta", which was abandoned at sea on the 20th of last November, while in a voyage from Annapolis, N.S., to Barbadoes, and picked up as derelict and towed into Aguadilla, P.R., where she was taken in charge by the port authorities, and sold, together with her cargo of lumber.

It appears that the hull, cargo and freight were insured in New York, and it is in the interest of the American underwriters that I make the solicitation.

I am, etc.

(Signed) Ramon O. Williams,

Consul General.

Enclosure No. 2.

With Despatch No. 2813.

H A V A N A , ~~February~~ March 10, 1896.

Copy.

BRITISH CONSULATE-GENERAL.

HAVANA.

February 7,1896.

My dear Colleague:

I send you the reply I have received from our Consul in Puerto Rico regarding the "Moneta".

Should you desire to keep a copy of the papers pray do so and return me the original at your leisure.

It appears to me that there has been a complete abandonment of the vessel as far as her english owners were concerned,and no doubt they have long ago recovered from their own underwriters as for a <u>total loss</u>.

Believe me yours faithfully,

(Signed) Alex.Gollan.

Enclosure No. 5

With Despatch No. 2818.

H A V A N A , ~~February~~ March 10, 1896.

COPY.

BRITISH CONSULATE,

PORTO RICO, Jany.31, 1896.

ALEXANDER GOLLAN, Esq.,

H.B.M's Consul General,

HAVANA.

Sir:

In reply to your despatch of the 16th instant, I have the honor to inform you that the British vessel "MONETA" of Annapolis, N.S., appears to have been abandoned in September, 1893, and not on the 20th of last November as stated by Mr.Williams in his letter to you, and she was picked up by the port authorities of Aguadilla on October 5th of the same year.

Mr.Ganslandt, British Vice Consul at Aguadilla, seems to have done all in his power to persuade the port authorities to deliver the vessel to him, but his request was refused on the ground that there was not sufficient evidence to prove the nationality of the vessel.

I beg to enclose copy of a letter received by Mr. Vice Consul Ganslandt from the Captain of the Port at Aguadilla and copy of a despatch addressed by Mr.Acting Consul Latimer to the Board of Trade on December 5, 1893. I think that these two documents will show all that was done in the matter by this Consulate and by the Vice

Consulate at Aguadilla.

I have the honor to be,Sir,your most obedient, humble servant,

(Signed) A.H.Vecqueray.

Enclosure No. 4.

With Despatch No. 2813.

H A V A N A ~~February~~ March 10, 1896.

COPY.

British Consulate, Porto Rico.

Dec. 5, 1893.

The Assistant Secretary,

Marine Department,

Board of Trade,

LONDON.

Sir:

I have the honor to forward, herewith, Form Wr.1(i) filled up by Mr. Vice Consul Ganslandt, Aguadilla, with respect to the British schr. "MONETA" of Annapolis, Nova Scotia, official number 100,005, picked up totally abandoned on the 5th ultimo off Aguadilla by the Captain of that Port.

Everything movable had been removed from the ship, and no papers were found to prove her nationality, the only evidence of this being that the name and port of Registry were painted on her quarters and stern. The Marine authorities have, on this ground, refused to give me possession of the wreck, and, as I do not deem that the interests concerned were prejudiced by leaving it in in their hands, I did not insist, inasmuch as I do not find it anywhere laid down that I had a right to.

The freight, hull and cargo of lumber are insured in New York.

According to the United States weather chart for October this vessel was abandoned in September last.

I have the honor to be etc., etc.

(Signed) William G.Latimer,

Act'g Consul.

Enclosure No. 5

With Despatch No. 2813.

H A V A N A , ~~February~~ March 10, 1896.

TRANSLATION.

CAPTAINCY of the PORT.

AGUADILLA, P.R., Nov. 8, 1893.

To H.B.M's Vice Consul for this District.

Sir:

I have the pleasure to answer your courteous official note of the 7th instant in which you inform me that it appears from the inscriptions on the stern and hatches of the wrecked vessel found by me on the 3rd instant opposite Isabela and anchored in this port on the 5th of same month that such vessel is the Brit.schr."Moneta" of Annapolis, Nova Scotia, British North America, and therefore of english nationality, of the burden of 199.13/100 tons, official number 100,005, and that as British vice consul for this district you wish to take possession of the said vessel and cargo. In this connection, I regret to inform you that I cannot accede to your request because of the facts upon which you base it not being sufficient to prove the nationality of the above mentioned vessel, as I did not find on her neither flag, papers, documents of any kind, nor the smallest detail to establish her nationality, nor that of her owners as well as those of her cargo and underwriters, in case she had them.

The salvage proceedings which I am instituting will decide what shall be done in this case.

I am, etc. (Signed) Jose Galiano.

Enclosure No. 5.

With Despatch No. 2810.

H A V A N A , ~~February~~ March 10, 1896.

COPY.

CAPITANIA del PUERTO.

AGUADILLA, PUERTO RICO.

Tengo el gusto de contestar su atenta carta oficial fecha 7 del corriente en la cual me comunica Vd. que, segun inscripciones en la popa, escotillas principales del buque naufrago hallado por mi el 3 del actual frente a Isabela y fondeado en este puerto el dia 5 del mismo, resulta ser la goleta inglesa "Moneta" del puerto de Annapolis, Nova Scotia, Dominio del Canada, y por lo tanto de nacionalidad inglesa, del porte de 199.13/100 toneladas número oficial 100,005, para que le ponga en posesion del referido buque y cargamento por ser V. el gr. Vice Consul Ingles en este Distrito. A lo expuesto por V. siento manifestarle que no puedo acceder a su demanda por no ser los datos en que se apoya suficientes para comprobar la nacionalidad de dicho buque que, toda vez que en el mismo no encontré bandera, ni papeles ni documentos de ninguna clase que comprueben ni con el mas mínimo detalle sobre la nacionalidad del buque en cuestion, de sus dueños, los del cargamento y aseguradores, caso que los hubiere.

El expediente de salvamento que estoy instruyendo decidirá lo que proceda en esto caso.

Dios guarde etc. Aguadilla 8 Novbre., 1893.

(Signed) Jose Galiano.

Sr. Vice Consul de S.M.B. en este Distrito.

Enclosure No. 6.

With Despatch No. 2813

H A V A N A, March 10, 1896.

Translation.

U.S.CONSULATE GENERAL.

HABANA, Feby.20, 1896.

To His Excellency the Commandant General of Marine
of the West Indian Naval Station.

Excellency:

In order to be enabled to reply to an instruction sent me by my Government in the interest of the American underwriters of the cargo, hull and freight of the british schooner "Moneta", picked up as a direlict in the month of November, 1893, and towed into the port of Aguadilla, Porto Rico, I beg Y.E. to have the goodness to inform me of the result of the salvage proceedings had in the case by the Commandancy of your worthy charge.

I am etc. etc.

(Signed) Ramon O. Williams,

Consul General.

Enclosure No. 6

With Despatch No. 2813

H A V A N A , March 10 1896.

COPY.

CONSULADO GENERAL de los
Estados Unidos.
HABANA, Febrero 20, 1896.

Excmo. Sr. Comandante General de Marina del Apostadero.

Excmo. Sr:

A fin de poder contestar una instruccion que ha tenido ábien dirigirme mi Gobierno en interes de los aseguradores americanos del cargamento, casco y flete de la goleta inglesa "Meneta", recogida como buque abandonado en el mes de Noviembre de 1893 y remolcada al puerto de Aguadilla, Puerto Rico, ruego a V.E. me haga el obsequio de informarme el resultado del correspondiente expediente de salvamento instruido por ese Apostadero del digno cargo de V.E.

Dios etc. etc.

(Signed) Ramon O. Williams,
Consul General.

Enclosure No. 7

With Despatch No. 2813

H A V A N A , March 10, 1896.

Translation.

The General Commandant of the Spanish West Indies Naval Station presents his compliments to the Consul General of the United States in this Island and has the honor to inform him that the salvage proceedings of the schooner "Moneta" are still pending, and that as soon as possible he will be informed of the result of same.

HABANA, 7 March, 1896.

No. 2814.

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U.S. Consulate General
Habana, March 14 1896

ASSISTANT SECRETARY
MAR 16 1896
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

File

Mr. Williams
to the
Department of State.

Dispatch

Submitting copy and translation of a letter received from Mr. José Gregorio Delgado, an American citizen.

3 Enclosures.

No. 2814.

U. S. Consulate General.
Habana, March 11, 1896.

Hon. William W. Rockhill,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington,
D. C.

1

Sir:

I have the honor to
submit a copy and trans-
lation of a letter addressed
to this office on the 5th
instant by Mr. José Gre-
gorio Delgado, an American
citizen, and received about
1 P. M. of the 7th instant,
communicating the in-
telligence that his son
doctor José Manuel
Delgado had become the
victim of a ruthless attack
by a Spanish force, the
8th instant, at their
place

place of residence, receiving three machete cuts in the face and a bullet wound through the buttocks.

Immediately on the receipt of this letter I took it to the Governor General for him to inform himself of the facts, and to ask him for protection for the persons and property of these American citizens, as, also, for medical attendance for the one wounded.

At the request of His Excellency I left the letter with him as it contained the only information he had at that moment upon the matter and for the basing of his action, telling me that he would take

take immediate measures for the protection of both father and son. I enclose the copy and translation of the note of the Governor General, with which he returned me the letter of Mr. Delgado, Senior, saying that he had dictated the necessary measures. I am informed by a nephew of Mr. Delgado that he has offered them rooms for both himself and son at his house here in Habana.

The town of Bainoa, at which the letter of Mr. Delgado is dated, is distant about fifteen leagues from this city on the Habana Bay and Matanzas rail road.

I am,
Sir,

I am, very respectfully,
Your obt. servant,
Lamm C. Williams.
Consul General.

3 Enclosures:
No 1 - Mr Delgado's letter.
" 2 - Note from Gov. General.
" 3 - Mr Williams to Mr Delgado.

Enclosure No. 1

With Despatch No. 2814

H A V A N A , March 11, 1896.

TRANSLATION.

Farm "DOLORES",

BAINOA, 5 March, 1896.

To the Consul General of the United States,

HABANA.

Sir:

I have to inform you that day before yesterday, at about half past one p.m., we suffered a most atrocious outrage at the hands of a spanish force, the name of whose commander being unknown to me, on this farm called "Dolores". My son, Doctor Jose Manuel Delgado, a citizen of the United States, registered in that Consulate General, was the victim of this outrage receiving three machete cuts (machetazos) in the face and a bullet wound across his buttocks, not having yet received medical attention, and fearing the repetition of such an abominable act I ask your assistance with the urgency the case demands, reserving myself the right to file a protest in due form as soon as I reach Havana.

I consider my son's condition as serious, for which reason I am compelled to demand your aid in transferring him to Havana whereever you may deem convenient.

I am etc.

(Signed) Jose Gregorio Delgado.

Enclosure No. 1

With Despatch No. 2814

H A V A N A , March 11, 1896.

COPY.

Ingenio demolido "Dolores",

Bainoa, 5 Marzo de 1896.

Sr.Consul Gral.de los Estados Unidos,- Habana.

Pongo en su conocimiento como antes de ayer á la una y media de la tarde en este ingenio demolido nombrado "Dolores", alias Morales, hemos sufrido el mas atroz atropello por una fuerza española, cuyo nombre ignoro. De este atropello resulta víctima mi hijo, el Dr.José Manuel Delgado, ciudadano americano, registrado en esa oficina, con tres machetazos en la cara y un balazo que le entró por la nalga derecha saliéndole por la izquierda, aun no se le ha hecho cura alguna y en consecuencia temiendo vuelva y se repita tan abominable acto pedimos un completo auxilio de V.con la urgencia que el caso requiere reservándome el derecho de hacer una protesta en forma tan pronto me encuentre en esa, considero el estado de mi hijo grave, por cuyo motivo insisto en reclamar el justo auxilio de V.para de momento trasladarlo á la Habana donde V.crea conveniente.

Queda etc. etc.

(Signed) Jose Gregorio Delgado.

Enclosure No. 25

With Despatch No. 2814.

H A V A N A, March 11, 1896.

Translation.

The GOVERNOR GENERAL of the Island of Cuba has the honor to return to the Consul General of the United States the enclosed letter, after having dictated the proper measures in the premises.

Lieutenant Gneneral Weyler, Marquis of Tenerife, avails himself of the occasion to reiterate to Mr. Ramon O. Williams the assurances of his distinguished consideration.

HABANA, 8 March, 1896.

Enclosure No. 3.

With Despatch No. 2814

HAVANA, March 11, 1896.

COPY.

U.S.CONSULATE GENERAL.

HABANA, March 9, 1896.

Mr.Jose Gregorio Delgado,

Ingenio demolido (farm) "Dolores",

Bainoa.

Dear Sir:

I have to inform you that upon receipt, on Saturday the 7th instant at about 1 p.m., of your letter of the 5th, I called on the Governor General and presented your case to his consideration, handing him your letter for perusal. His Excellency promised me to attend to the matter immediately, asking me to allow him to retain the letter, for it contained the only information upon which he could base his action, saying that he would return it to me, which he did this morning accompanied by a note, copy of which I enclose, stating that proper measures had been dictated in relation to same.

I have also to advise you that I will duly submit your case to the Department of State at Washington; and in this connection, I beg to say that the official language of this office being the english I have, therefore, to signify to you the convenience of addressing it in that language.

I am, etc.
(Signed) Ramon O. Williams,
(Consul General.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY
MAY 28 1896
DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

No. 2815.

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
MAR 14 1896
DEPT. OF STATE

U.S. Consulate General.
Habana, March 11, 1896.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY
MAR 16 1896
DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

Mr. Williams
to the
Department of State.

File

Submitting a letter received from Mr. Hauel, our Commercial agent at Cardenas.

1 Enclosure.

No. 2815.

U. S. Consulate General.
Habana, March 11, 1896.

Hon. William W. Rockhill,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington,
D. C.

Sir:

I beg to accompany herewith a copy of a letter dated the 9th instant and received early yesterday morning from Mr. Hadee, our Consular agent at Cárdenas, saying that in view of the character of the demonstration made the night before against the Military Commander in that city it was reasonable to infer that other serious disturbances might arise, and that it would be well

well for me to call the attention of the Governor General to the necessity of taking proper precautions for the preservation of the property of the United States Government and of the properties and persons of American citizens residing there. Accordingly, I made a visit immediately to the Governor General. He told me that he had removed the Military Commander from not having been satisfied with him. His Excellency was not, however, aware of the disorders to which some of the populace by their action had given rise, and on my asking him the protection for the office of our commercial agency, and for the person of

of Mr. Hance and of the other American citizens there be assured me that they would have every needed protection from the Government, and that immediate action would be taken by him to that end.

I am, Sir,
Very respectfully,
Your obt. servant,
Robert Lansing
Counsel General.

1 Enclosure:
No. 1 - Mr Hance's letter referred to.

Enclosure No.1.

With Despatch No.2815.

H A V A N A , March 11,1896.

COPY.

U.S.COMMERCIAL AGENCY.

CARDENAS,March 9,1896.

Ramon O.Williams, Esq.,

U.S.Consul General,

HABANA.

Sir:

Enclosed I send my despatch No.22 dated to-day which I beg you to transmit to the Dept.of State.

In view of the character of the demonstration made last night against the military Commander it may be inferred that that official may not be able to prevent the other serious disturbances which are threatened. It would, therefore, be well to direct the attention of the Governor General to the necessity for taking proper precautions for the preservation of the property of the United States and of the American citizens residing here.

I am, etc.

(Signed) Joseph L.Hance,

Commercial Agent.

wpc

file

No. 2816

U. S. Consulate General.
Habana, March 11, 1896.

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
MAR 17 1896
DEPT. OF STATE

Mr. Williams,
to the
Department of State.

Acknowledging receipt of Department's instructions numbered from 1267 to 1284, inclusive.

No. 2816.

U. S. Consulate-General.
Habana, March 11, 1896.

Hon. William W. Rockhill,
Assistant Secretary of State.
Washington
D, C.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the Department's instructions numbered from 1264 to 1284, inclusive.

I am, Sir,
Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
Lucien N. Williams,
Consul General.

Secretary of State.
MAR 17 1896

ASSISTANT SECRETARY
MAR 18 1896
DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

Acknd March 20, 1896
M

Confidential.
No. 2817.

U.S. Consulate General.
Havana, March 13, 1896.

Mr. Williams
to the
Department of State.

Economic condition of Cuba.

Enclosing translation from
El Boletin Comercial, of this city.

U. S. CONSULATE GENERAL
AT HAVANA
Received for file
R.O.

1 Enclosure.

Confidential.
No. 2817.

U.S. Consulate General.
Havana, March 13, 1896.

Hon. William W. Rockhill,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington,
D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to submit to the Department a translation of a slip from El Boletin Comercial, of this city, entitled "News of the Sugar Crop."

I am, Sir,
Very respectfully,
Your obt. Servant,
Lawrence O. Williams,
Consul-General.

1 Enclosure:
Slip and translation referred to.

CONFIDENTIAL.

Enclosure No. 1.

With Despatch No. 2817.

HAVANA, March 13, 1896.

TRANSLATED BY CONSUL GENERAL WILLIAMS.

From EL BOLETIN COMERCIAL of Habana, March 10, 1896.

NEWS OF THE SUGAR CROP.

It is said that nearly all the plantations in the district of Guantanamo have commenced grinding, but under the difficulties natural to the present state of things, the scarcity of laborers and scarcity of standing cane.

Under date of the 7th instant the REVISTA AZUCARERA of Cienfuegos publishes the following:

Two more important plantations, namely: the "Dos Hermanos" and the "Manuelita have commenced work, and it is said that others will soon begin. Among them, however, there are two plantations whose cane has been almost totally destroyed and, of course, they will make no crop. The situation of the plantations in this zone is very difficult, for although their bateyes, (buildings and machinery) are well defended, it is very difficult

to prevent the fields being set on fire, because of their extension and the ease with which they burn; still it is preferable by all means to work rather than remain idle and lose the time and money that has been employed in preparing for the crop.

Enclosure No. 1
With Despatch No. 2817.
Habana, March 13 1896

Boletin Comercial

10 de Marzo de 1896.

NOTICIAS DE LA ZAFRA

Dicen de Guantánamo que casi todos los ingenios de esa jurisdicción han principiado la molienda, si bien con las dificultades propias de las las actuales circunstancias, escasez de personal y relativamente pequeñas cantidades de caña.

Con fecha 7 del actual dice como sigue la *Revista Azucarera* de Cienfuegos:

"Hemos tenido esta semana lluvias abundantes, fenómeno verdaderamente extraño en esta estación en la que, por lo común, no llueve sino en forma de lloviznas de Norte ó de pequeños chubascos del Oeste. Esas lluvias han favorecido la caña.

Han entrado en líneas dos ingenios más de importancia el «Dos Hermanos» y el «Manuelita,» y pronto, según se asegura, empezarán su molienda algunos otros. Hay ya dos fincas en las cuales se ha quemado casi toda la caña, de manera que en esas no se efectuará la zafra. La situación de los centrales de esta zona es todavía muy difícil, y aunque los bateyes están muy bien defendidos, cuesta mucho trabajo para evitar que peguen fuego á los campos, por la extensión de éstos y por la facilidad con que arden; no obstante es preferible á todo trabajar y rendir más ó menos tareas, que permanecer con los brazos cruzados y perder el tiempo y el dinero empleado en la preparación de la cosecha."

COPIED FOR CONGRESS

Copy.

No. 2818.

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
MAR 17 1896
DEPT OF STATE

U.S. Consulate General.
Havana March 13, 1896.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY
MAR 18 1896
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

File

Mr. Williams

to the

Department of State.

Mr Faison

Submitting a letter from
Mr. Cristobal N. Madan.

2 Enclosures.

No. 2818.

U. S. Consulate General.
Havana, March 13, 1896.

Hon. William W. Rockhill,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington,
D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to submit for the information of the Department a copy of a letter addressed to this office on the 7th instant by Mr. Cristobal N. Madan from his sugar plantation "La Rosa," situated near Jovellanos in the jurisdiction of Matanzas, complaining against the cutting of the tops of a certain portion of his cane fields for fodder by a party of fifty to sixty Spanish troops

troops despite his refusal of permission.

This complaint is submitted to the Department in the only form furnished by Mr. Madan. I have written to him to-day inviting him to prepare his complaint in accordance with the rules laid down in the Circular which accompanied the Department's instruction no. 1263 of the 19th and subsequent directions contained in its number 1267 of the 24th ultimo.

I am, Sir,
Very respectfully,
Your obdt. servant,
Ramon O. Williams,
Consul General.

2 Enclosures.
No. 1 - Mr Madan to Mr Williams
" 2 - Mr Williams to Mr Madan.

Enclosure No. 1

With Despatch No. 2818

HAVANA, March 12 1896.

COPY.

SUGAR ESTATE "LA ROSA"

March 7th, 1896.

Ramon O. Williams, Esq.,

U.S.CONSUL GENERAL,

HABANA.

Dear Sir:

This morning a party of guerrillas numbering between fifty and sixty men, came to this place and asked me to allow them to cut the tops of the cane for fodder. I refused to allow it and handed a communication for the Comandante Militar, in which I explained the reasons why I could not comply

Notwithstanding my refusal these guerrillas have cut the tops of the cane of one and a half canaverales, thereby destroying them worse than if they had been burned. The cane that is burned shoots anew and the plant may be saved, but if the tops are cut and the cane ramains standing, which is inevitable, because no one dares to cut the cane, the plant is lost.

I have sent a communication to the Alcalde of Cimarrones stating the facts, begging him to accuse receipt and order an investigation in order to appreciate the injury, so that I may claim the damages.

Since the first part of December no civil authority has been here and no notice taken of the numerous com-

munications that I have sent complaining of inju ries suffered.

The situation here continues the same and general ruin is feared by all. The country is being depopulated and in the towns such as Jovellanos and Cimarrones people are suffering great want.

This government pretends to distribute rations to these in need, but according to the admission of the Alcalde himself he receives about one half of what is necessary.

Yours truly,

(Signed) Cristobal Madan.

Enclosure No. 2

With Despatch No. 2818.

H A V A N A, March 13, 1896.

COPY.

U.S.CONSULATE GENERAL.

HABANA, March 13, 1896.

Cristobal N.Madan, Esq.

Ingenio "La Rosa",

Jovellanos.

Dear Sir:

Referring to your letter of the 7th instant complaining against the cutting of the tops of a portion of your cane fields for fodder by a squad of fifty or sixty government troops, despite your refusal of permission, I have to inform you that an instruction has been received by this office, under date of the 19th ultimo, in regard to the receiving by the consular officers of the United States in this Island of protests and claims from American citizns growing out of the expropiation or impressment of thier property by the Spanish authorities, which protests and claims are to be prepared in accordance with the rules laid down in an accompanying circular for their transmission to the Department of State.

I have, therefore, to ask you to have the goodness to call either at the consulate of the United States at Cardenas, Matanzas or Habana, as may bemore convenient to you, to inform yourself of the requirements of the said circular.

I am, Sir, etc.

(Signed) Ramon O.Williams,
Consul Gneral.

COPIED FOR CONGRESS.

No. 2819.

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
MAR 17 1896
DEPT. OF STATE

U.S. Consulate General
Havana, March 13, 1896.

Mr. Williams
to the
Department of State.

Relating to the attack
by Spanish troops on
Dr. José Manuel Delgado,
a citizen of the United
States.

5 Enclosures.

No. 2819.

U.S. Consulate General
Havana, March 13, 1896.

Hon. William W. Rockhill,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington,
D.C.

Sir:

In continuation of my despatch no. 2814 of the 11th instant relating to the attack by Spanish troops on doctor José Manuel Delgado, a citizen of the United States, I now have the honor to accompany copies of two letters, with 1/2 translations, received from the hands of messengers on the 10th instant from the father, Mr. José Gregorio Delgado, one dated the 10th instant and the other

other without date.

Immediately upon the receipt of these letters, I addressed a note to the Governor General asking, inasmuch as none of the relatives of the Delgados were willing to go to Baiioa to render assistance to the wounded man from their apprehensions of personal danger, due to the excited state of the situation there, for him to have the goodness to order the transfer, under the protection of an escort of regular troops, of the father and son to this city, where the latter might receive the necessary medical and surgical care for his recovery. For the purpose of

3/

of expediting my petition
& myself carried and
delivered it to him. After
reading it His Excellency
replied that he would
order immediate com-
pliance with my petition.
Accordingly I received a
4/ note from him yesterday,
informing me that proper
orders had been issued
for doctor Delgado and
his father to come to Havana
under all possible pro-
tection. And I have now
to report that the father has
reached Havana about
noon to-day, and called
soon after at this office,
and will come again to-
morrow to make his formal
averment.

He informed me that
his son has now been
removed from the bush

to

to the dwelling house of his farm where he is being cared for by some of his workmen, not being in a condition to permit his removal at present to Havana.

I am, Sir,
Very respectfully,
Your obt. Servant,
James T. Williams,
Consul General.

5 Enclosures:
No. 1- Mr. Delgado to Mr. Williams
" 2- do. do.
" 3 - Mr. Williams to the Governor General.
" 4 - The Governor General to Mr. Williams.
" 5 - Mr. Williams to Mr. Delgado.

Enclosure No. 1.

With Despatch No. 289

HAVANA, March 13, 1896.

TRANSLATION.

La Manigua (the bush)

March 10, 1896.

To the U.S.Consul General at HABANA.

Sir:

I have to inform you that this is the fourth letter I have addressed you in regard to the desperate situation of my son and myself persecuted by the Spanish authorities who desire to consummate the death of my son, who is now almost expiring from the terrible bullet and machete wounds inflicted by command of General Melguizo. As they have discovered that he did not die instantly he is now being eagerly sought for that he may not give information about this horrible deed. They also wish to kill me; but we are now in the bush (manigua) endeavoring to frustrate their criminal intentions, and I believe in good faith that we cannot save ourselves if you do not tnder us your efficient aid.

In order not to be deceived again we will not trust them and we will not go with them unless you or some other person of your confidence accompanies us to the capital. Imagine my son almost mortally wounded wandering about in the bush (manigua) so that the Spaniards may lose our tracts. I am writing this letter on my knee for want of something better, my bed is a panier basket (ceron) covered with yaguas, that of my son being an old cot used when he was picked up at a piece of

ploughed ground. The best thing would be to bring a litter, he cannot move from the position in which he was placed when found and is still without medical attendance nor medicines, I repeat he is in a critical condition and demands immediate relief.

Our documents showing our American citizenship were not respected, but on the contrary we were told that they were the worst thing we could have and that if they caught you you would also be shot (le darian cuatro tiros).

I write with pencil because I have nothing else.

If you come to Bainoa and from there to the farm "Dolores" I will be informed of the fact.

We are not insurgents but neutrals as the life we have led thus far shows.

The Military Commandant addressed me a letter to the farm, but not having received it I ignore its contents.

I am etc.

(Signed) Jose Gregorio Delgado.

Enclosure No. 1.

With Despatch No. 2819.

H A V A N A , March 13 1896.

Copy. La Manigua, Marzo 10, 1896.

Sr. Cónsul General de los Estados Unidos en la HABANA.

Apreciable Sr.:

Pongo en su conocimiento que con esta carta son cuatro las que le he escrito para informarle de la desesperada situacion en que se encuentra mi hijo y yo perseguido por las autoridades españolas, que desean consumar la muerte de mi hijo, hoy casi espirando por las terribles heridas que le dieron con bala y machete por mandato del general Melguizo. Como han descubierto que no murió en el acto, se le busca con empeño para que no pueda dar testimonio del horroroso hecho. Tambien desean concluir conmigo; pero hoy en la manigua tratamos de frustrar sus crminales intenciones y creo de buena fé que no nos podemos salvar si V. no nos presta su eficaz apoyo.

Nosotros para evitar volver á ser engañados no nos fiarémos de ellos y no irémos con ellos á esa sin que bien V., el vice cónsul ú otra persona de su confianza nos acompañe á la capital. Considere V. á mi hijo casi mortalmente herido vagando en las maniguas á fin de hacerles perder nuestras huellas. Escribo á V. esta sobre las piernas por no tener otra cosa, y mi cama es un ceron tapado con unas yaguas, el de mi hijo es el catre viejo que le sirvió cuando lo recogieron en una tierra arada.

Así es que si se pudiese traer una litera seria lo mejor, el no puede menearse de la posicion en que lo colocaron cuando se recogió y aún está sin medico ni medicinas, repito su situacion es crítica y demanda el mas pronto arbitrio que la bondad de V. pueda usar.

Como no se respetó nuestras credenciales de la ciudadania americana sino al contrario nos dijeron que era lo peor que teníamos y que si lo cojian á V. tambien le daban cuatro tiros.

Escribo con lapiz por no tener otra cosa. Si V. viene á Bainoa y de allí al ingenio demolido "Dolores", no faltará quien nos lo venga de momento á informar para vernos.

No somos insurrectos sino neutrales segun la vida que hemos llevado.

El Comandante Militar mandó una carta al ingenio, pero no la he recibido así es que ignoro su objeto.

Suyo,

(Signed) Jose Gregorio Delgado.

Enclosure No. 2

With Despatch No. 2819

H A V A N A , March 23, 1896.

TRANSLATION.

Without date or name
of place.

Ramon O.Williams, Esquire,
U.S.Consul General,
HABANA.

Sir:

On the 5th instant I informed you of the terrible misfortune that took place on the 4th in this farm "Dolores"alias "Morales". My report was inten ded as a protest to be extended in due form upon my reaching Havana, through your aid, which for the sake of humanity I implore. My son has been seriously wounded by Spanish forces who took him out from our house notwithstanding his statement that he was a peaceful and neutral citizen, showing General Melguizo the letter we received from you relating to the requisition of horses, to which that General answered by striking my son and telling him that if he caught the American Consul himself he would instantly shoot him (le daba cuatro tiros en el acto), at the same time he ordered a captain to shoot my son; they fired at him and when he fell, there on the ground and already wounded they again wounded him with their machetes leaving him in a most deplorable condition; he may still be saved if you send for him at the

farm "Dolores" or at Bainoa. We there remained two or three days but on learning that by order of the Spanish Government he was to be killed I took him away on a litter and concealed him in the bush (manigua) where he is at present until you may be pleased to send for him as you may deem best, for account of President Cleveland; I think that I should not deliver my son to the Spanish forces without you or the vice consul coming with them because I fear they will finish the killing of him; on you or your dpputy reaching the "Dolores" farm I will be duly advised. I beg you to get me out of this fearful situation as soon as possible.

Yours,

(Signed) Jose Gregorio Delgado.

P.S.- You will understand the mental excitement under which I am laboring, I do not know what to do, nor how to help my son in such a condition, please address the Governor General and send me a safe conduct to enable me to reach Habana in safety.

I have just been told that at Bainoa a Military Commandant wishes to see me, however, as I do not know his object which may be that of killing me I dare not present myself.

Delgado.

Enclosure No. 2.

With Despatch No. 2819.

H A V A N A , March 13, 1896.

Copy.

Without date or Name of Place.

Sr.D.Ramon O.Williams,

Consul Gral.de los Estados Unidos.

El dia 5 del que cursa remití á V.un informe de la terrible desgracia que el dia 4 tuvo lugar en este ingenio "Morales". El aviso fué en forma de protesta para hacerla en forma cuando logre verme en esa, por el auxilio que V.me dé el cual implore por humanidad. Mi hijo está herido de gravedad por fuerzas españolas que lo sacaron de la casa por mas que dijo que era un ciudadano neutral y pacífico, enseñando al General Melguizo la carta que teniamos de V.sobre las requisas de caballos y le contestó dándole tres pescozones y diciendole que si cojía al Cónsul Americano le daba cuatro tiros en el acto, al mismo tiempo ordenó á un Capitan que lo fusilasen, le hicieron una descarga y en el suelo herido le dieron después tres ó cuatro machetazos, asi es que está en un estado deplorable; aun puede salvarse si V.se presta á mandarlo á buscar al ingenio "Morales" ó sea "Dolores", de Bainoa: Allí hemos permanecido dos ó tres dias; pero habiéndose sabido que se sabia que no había muerto venian á acabar de matarlo por

órden del Gobierno Español. Sabedor nosotros de tan infame intencion lo saqué en camilla como mejor pude y lo tengo escondido en la manigua, hasta que V. tenga la bondad de mandarlo á buscar como mejor le parezca por cuentá del Presidente Cleveland; si viene fuerza española sin V.é el vice consul, me parece que no debo entregarlo por temor de que lo acaben de matar, al llegar al ingenio "Dolores" ya habrá allí quien pueda traerme la noticia para entregarlo yo mismo á V.é á su orden, siendo como debe de ser persona de la confianza de V. suplico á V.me saque de esta atroz y horrible situacion lo mas pronto posible. Suyo en completo mal estado,

(Signed) Jose Gregorio
Delgado.

P.D.- V.comprenderá mi estado de excitacion mental, no sé que hacer ni como favorecer á mi hijo en tan tremendo trance, le suplico otra vez mande inmediatamente á decirme que ha hablado con el Capitan General y ha conseguido un salvo conducto para que llegue á esa en salvo.

Acabo de tener noticias que hay en Bainoa un Comandante Militar que me solicita y como ignoro su objeto que será para matarme, de ningun modo me presentaré. Vale.

Enclosure No.3.

With Despatch No.2819.

H A V A N A , March 13,1896.

TRANSLATION. U.S.CONSULATE GENERAL.

HABANA, March 11,1896.

To His Excellency the Governor General

of the Island of Cuba.

Excellency:

With reference to the conversation I had the honor to have with Y.E.on Saturday the 7th, relating to the outrage committed on the american citizen, Dr. Jose Manuel Delgado, on his farm "Dolores" alias "Morales", near Bainoa, and having now received information that none of his relatives wish to approach said farm to help the wounded man for fear of the dangers to which they would be exposed; I have, therefore, to beg Y.E. to please order that Mr. Delgado, together with his father, also an american citizen, be immediately transferred to this city, under the protection of a sufficient guard of regular troops, in order that the wounded man may receive the necessary medical care, with protection at the same time to his father from the dangers which surround him.

I am, etc.

(Signed) Ramon O. Williams,

Consul General.

Enclosure No. 3.

With Despatch No. 2819

H A V A N A , March 13, 1896.

COPY.

CONSULADO GENERAL de los
ESTADOS UNIDOS.
HABANA, Marzo 11, 1896.

Excmo. Sr. Gobernador General de la Isla de Cuba.

Excmo. Sr.:

Con referencia á la conversacion que tuve el honor de celebrar con V.E. el Sábado 7, respecto del atropello sufrido por el ciudadano de los Estados Unidos, Dr. D. Jose Manuel Delgado, en su finca, el ingenio demolido "Dolores" alias "Morales", cerca de Bainoa, y por informes que tengo ahora de que ninguno de sus allegados quiere acercarse á dicha finca á socorrer el herido por temor de los peligros á que tendria que exponerse; con tal motivo ruego á V.E. se sirva dar sus órdenes para que el Sr. Delgado junto con su Sr. padre, tambien ciudadano americano, sean trasladados inmediatamente á esta ciudad bajo la proteccion de la suficiente fuerza de tropa de linea, á fin de que el herido pueda recibir en esta los auxilios necesarios para su curacion y amparandose á la vez á su Sr. padre de los peligros que le rodean.

Tengo el honor etc.

(Signed) Ramon O. Williams,

Consul General.

Enclosure No. 4.

With Despatch No. 2819

H A V A N A March 13 1896.

TRANSLATION.

The GENERAL IN CHIEF of the ARMY of OPERATIONS of the ISLAND OF CUBA presents his compliments to the CONSUL GENERAL of the UNITED STATES and has the pleasure to inform him that the proper orders have been issued for Dr. Jose Manuel Delgado and his father to come to Havana with all protection possible.

Habana, March 12, 1896.

Enclosure No. 5

With Despatch No. 2819

HAVANA, March 15 1896.

Copy.

U.S.CONSULATE GENERAL.

HAVANA, March 11, 1896.

Jose Gregorio Delgado, Esq.,

Ingenio demolido "Dolores",

BAINOA.

Dear Sir:

I have to inform you that upon receipt of your letter of the 5th, on Saturday the 7th at about 1 p.m., I called on the Governor General and presented your case to his consideration. His Excellency answered me that proper measures would be dictated and on the 9th I received a note from him to that effect, a copy of which I enclosed you with my letter of the same day, which I beg to confirm. This morning I have again addressed a communication to the Governor General, which I handed to him in person, asking that a escort of troops be furnished for your protection in coming to Havana, which request His Excellency told me would be granted.

Your nephew also informs me that he would be pleased to put two rooms of his house at the disposal of yourself and son.

I have to add that under treaties between the United States and Spain, and general principles of international law the citizens of the one Nation are entitled to protection within the jurisdiction of the other; I

therefore, advise you to come to Havana to protest as soon as possible.

I have afterwards received your letters of yesterday, one of them handed me by Mr. Pablo Chavez.

I am, etc.

(Signed) Ramon O. Williams,

Consul General.

COPIED FOR CONGRESS.

No. 2820.

U.S. Consulate General
Havana, March 15, 1896.

INDEX BUREAU
RECD.
MAR 17 1896
DEPT. OF STATE

ASSISTANT SECRETARY
MAR 18 1896
DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

Mr. Williams
to the
Department of State.

Relating to the disorders in Cárdenas.

Seen by Lee

4 Enclosures.

No. 2820.

U.S. Consulate General.
Havana, March 13, 1896.

Hon. William W. Rockhill,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington,
D.C.

Sir.

In continuation of my despatch no. 2815 of the 11th instant relating to the disorders in Cardenas and of alarms entertained by our Commercial Agency and American citizens there, I now have the honor to enclose for the information of the Department copies of the informal note I presented to the Governor General on the 10th instant when I called his attention to the subject as also of the telegrams

His

His Excellency has had the goodness to send me of the answers given him by the provincial Authorities, from which I infer our agency and American citizens in Cardenas will not be troubled.

I am, Sir,
Very respectfully,
Your obt. servant,
Pierre O. Williams,
Consul General

4 Enclosures:
No. 1 - Note referred to.
" 2 - do. from Gov. Genl.
" 3 - Copy of telegram
" 4 - do. do.

Enclosure No. 1

With Despatch No. 2520

HA VA N A ,March 13 1896.

TRANSLATION. Memorandum presented by this Consulate General to the Gov. Gen

DISORDERS in Cardenas on the evening of the 8th instant.

Disorderly crowd paraded the streets asking for the removal of the Military Commandant and Captain of the Civil Guard with cries of "death" to same; threats have been made to the Commercial Agency of the United States there and to the person of the Agent. All on account of the presentation of two insurgents accepting amnesty. Civil authorities were not able to repress the mob, later it was dispersed at the request of officers of volunteers and an prominent citizen. Part of this demonstration took place in the vicinity of the Commercial Agency. Threats are made of the renewal of these disorders. The American residents of Cardenas fear they may be attacked.

HABANA, 10 March, 1896.

Enclosure No. 1

With Despatch No. 2820

H A V A N A , March 13 1896.

COPY MEMORANDUM.

DESORDENES en Cárdenas en la noche del dia 8 del actual.

Gentío desordenado recorriendo las calles pidiendo la remocion del Comandante Militar y Capitan de la Guardia Civil y dando mueras á los mismos; amenazas al Consulado de los Estados Unidos en dicha poblacion y á la persona que lo desempeña. Todo con motivo de la presentacion de dos insurrectos acogiéndose á la amnistía. No pudieron las autoridades civiles reprimir á los amotinados, mas tarde se dispersaron estos á ruegos de pficiales de voluntarios y un paisano prominente. Parte de esta demostracion tuvo lugar en las immediaciones del Consulado. Se hacen amenazas de repetir estos desórdenes. Los Americanos residentes en Cardenas temen que puedan ser atacados.

HABANA, 10 Marzo, 1896.

Enclosure No. 2

With Despatch No. 2820

HAVANA, March 3 1896.

TRANSLATION.

The GOVERNOR GENERAL of the ISLAND of CUBA presents his compliments to the CONSUL GENERAL of the UNITED STATES and has the pleasure to return him the telegram (memorandum) relating to the events that have takan place in Cardenas, enclosing copies of those received from the Military Commandant and Mayor of that place, from which it is inferred that no outrage nor threat has been made against the American Consulate at said port.

HABANA, 11 March, 1896.

Enclosure No. 8.

With Despatch No. 2820

H A V A N A, March 13, 1896.

TRANSLATION.

ARMY of OPERATIONS in CUBA.

GENERAL STAFF.

OFFICIAL TELEGRAM.

From Cardenas: deposited 10 March, 1896. To the General in Chief from the Military Commandant: "No change to report in this city. The American Consulate has not been troubled. Disorder of the eighth was caused by the presentation of two insurgents accepting the amnesty offered them under the Proclamation of the 31st December last and whom certain turbulent persons attempted to insult owing to misinterpretations that have vanished. F. de los Rios."

A true copy.

The Lieutenant General Chief of Staff,

(Signed) Federico Ochando.

Enclosure No. 4

With Despatch No. 2820

H A V A N A , March 13, 1896.

TRANSLATION.

ARMY of OPERATIONS in CUBA.

GENERAL STAFF.

OFFICIAL TELEGRAM.

From Matanzas: deposited 11 March, 1896.- To the General in Chief from the Regional Governor.- "Mayor of Cardenas, Captain Civil Guard and Police do not report to me that Sunday's manifestation has gone beyond limits announced in telegram of yesterday reproduced to-day. Discretion, tact, energy on the part of those Authorities and other respectable persons induce me to presume that there has been no insult to American Consulate nor to any other office. Nevertheless I will investigate and report to Y.E."

A true copy.

The Lieutenant General Chief of Staff.

(Signed) FEDERICO OCHANDO.

Confidential
No. 282.

Secretary of State.
MAR 17 1896

ASSISTANT SECRETARY
MAR 18 1896
DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

U.S. Consulate General.
Havana, March 14, 1896.

Mr Williams
to the
Department of State.

Economic condition of Cuba.

Enclosing translation from La Lucha, of the 13th instant.

1 Enclosure

Confidential.
No. 2821.

U.S. Consulate General.
Havana, March 14, 1896.

Hon. William W. Rockhill,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to submit to the Department a translation from La Lucha, of this city, of the 13th instant, relating to a visit made by a committee of planters to the Governor General.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,
Your obt. servant,
Fitzhugh Lee
Consul General.

1 Enclosure.
Translation referred to.

Enclosure No. 1.
With Despatch No. 2821.
Habana, March 14, 1896.

LA LUCHA 13 de marzo de 1896.-

LOS HACENDADOS EN PALACIO

En estos días ha sido visitado el señor general Weyler por una Comisión de hacendados... que le ha expuesto, en términos claros y sencillos, la situación porque viene atravesando esta respetable cuanto perjudicada clase social.

Según nuestras noticias, varias son las peticiones que los hacendados hicieron al General en Jefe, todas encaminadas á buscar alivios para la situación angustiosa que hoy atraviesan dado el estado excepcional de guerra que pesa sobre el país, y hemos podido observar, por lo que se ha traslucido, que los hacendados se encuentran muy bien impresionados de la acogida que hán merecido del General, en las distintas conferencias que celebraron con la Primera Autoridad de la Isla.

El señor Weyler ha escuchado atentamente á los miembros de la Comisión, discutiendo con ellos sus indicaciones y propósitos, no solo dentro de lo que está en sus facultades y puede resolver por sí como Gobernador General, sino de lo que corresponda y puede hacer en su oportunidad el Gobierno de Madrid, demostrando de una manera precisa, que si mucho le preocupan los problemas de la guerra, se halla también al tanto, y más de lo que algunos podían suponer, de cuanto afecta al país en lo que toca á los distintos órdenes de cosas que mantienen en estrecha harmonía los intereses morales y materiales de esta tierra.

Los hacendados procuraron demostrar al representante del Poder central la gran necesidad en que están de que se dicten medidas salvadoras para sus intereses, tan lastimados y tan profundamente perturbados, y encontraron al general Weyler en las mejores disposiciones para cooperar al logro de sus deseos, y con el conocimiento exacto de la situación de los propietarios de la primera riqueza cubana.

Con estos antecedentes no es difícil presagiar que será fácil colocar sobre el tapete las soluciones que hacen falta para que los hacendados vean minorado su desastre, con medidas protectoras del Gobierno. El general Weyler conoce perfectamente la situación, y llegará hasta donde le sea dable, dentro del límite de sus atribuciones, proponiendo además ó apoyando ante el Gobierno metropolitano las medidas que se consideren necesarias para salvar la situación.

CONFIDENTIAL.

Enclosure No. 1.

With Despatch No. 2821.

H A V A N A, March 14, 1896.

Translated by Consul General Williams.

From LA LUCHA of Habana, March 13, 1896.

THE SUGAR PLANTERS IN THE PALACE.

Within the last few days the Governor General has been visited by a committee of planters, which have explained to him in clear and simple terms, the situation from which this respectable part of our community is suffering.

According to our information, the planters presented several projects to the General in Chief, all conducing to their release from the painful situation brought upon them by the war, and we have observed, from what we heard, that the planters have been very favorable impressed by the reception accorded them by the General, in the several conferences they have had with the First Authority of the Island.

General Weyler has listened attentively to the members of the committee, discussing with them their suggestions and propositions, not only within the limits

of his authority as Governor General, but as to what should be seasonably done by the Government of Madrid, demonstrating in precise manner, despite of being preoccupied with the problems of the war, that he is also sensible and more than many suppose, of everything affecting and relating to the maintenance of close harmony among the moral and material interests of this Island.

The planters were zealous in their efforts to explain to the General in Chief the urgent necessity of the immediate adoption of measures for their relief, now so damaged and deranged, and found general Weyler influenced by the best disposition to cooperate in the realization of their wishes, and possessed, withal, with full knowledge of the present condition of the proprietors of the leading cuban industry.

With these antecedents it is not difficult to foresee that the adoption of measures for the extrication of the planters from the disastrous position in which they now find themselves, will be easy on the part of the Government. General Weyler has a perfect knowledge of the situation, and will go as far as possible, within the limits of his attributions, proposing or defending before the Government of the mother-country the measures that may be considered necessary for the removal of the present difficulties.

Substantive Gain

File
Substitute to J. M. Gorrie
March 27. 1896.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY
MAR 23 1896
DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

No. 2822.

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
MAR 21 1896
DEPT. OF STATE

U.S. Consulate General
Havana, March 14, 1896.

Mr. Williams
to the
Department of State.

Answering the Depart-
ments instruction No 1288, of 29th ult.,
relating to Mr. José M. Gorrie.

1 Enclosure.

No. 2822.

U.S. Consulate General.
Havana, March 14, 1896.

Hon. William W. Rockhill,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington,
D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the Department's instruction No. 1288, enclosing a letter, dated the 29th ultimo, with copy of an affidavit, dated the 27th of January last, from Mr. José Manuel Govin, of No. 20 West 115th street, New York, and to say in reply that the affidavit to which he refers was delivered by me to Mr. Alfredo Zayas, the advocate of the Messrs. Somellan and Marcos Rodriguez

Rodriguez, for its legal effects in the judicial proceedings attending their trial; also, that as the documents, the return of which Mr. Govin claimed as his personal property in his letter of the 28th of January last to this office, constitute part of the evidence upon which the Spanish Government bases its charges against the parties arrested, it is very manifest that it would have been entirely out of place for this office to have claimed their detachment from the proceedings and return to their owner, the more especially so in the absence of instructions to that effect from the Department of State.

From

From the letter of Mr. Gorin of the 28th January, above referred to, he tells me that I might use his affidavit, in case I deemed it proper, as evidence in favor of the deponents from which expression I inferred that he labored under the widespread erroneous impression that this office is endowed with judicial functions, and that the defense of American citizens before the Courts of this Island devolves upon its incumbent, a function not to be found in any of the treaties of the United States with other Christian Nations. Accordingly, the affidavit was delivered to Mr. Zayas, of which fact I supposed he would have informed Mr. Gorin.

F

I am, Sir,
Very respectfully,
Your obt. servant,
Lamont Williams,
Consul General.

1 Enclosure.
No. 1. Copy of letter referred to.

Enclosure No. 1.

With Despatch No. 2822.

H A V A N A , March 14,1896.

COPY.

NEW YORK, January 28,1896.

20 West 115 th street

Mr. Ramon O. Williams,

HAVANA.

Dear Sir:

Herewith please find an affidavit subscribed to by me, relating to the documents found on Mr. Rodriguez arrested in Havana, and which documents were handed to Mr. Rodriguez by Mr. Someillan for delivery to me here.

Saiddocuments are of no value to any one but to myself, and therefore as an american citizen, I lay formal claim to them, and as you are the representative of the United States in Havana I hereby autherize you to demand their return to me, or delivery to yourself, in which latter case kindly hold them subject to my order; the documents in question have nothing to do with the present rebellion in Cuba, as you will readily discover on examining them.

The affidavit sent herewith you may use, in case you deem it proper, as evidence in favor of the defendants Messrs. Someillan, in the case instituted against them by the Spanish Government.

Anticipating thanks etc.

(Signed) Jose Manuel Govin.

No. 2823.

U. S. Consulate General.
Habana, March 14, 1896.

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
MAR 21 1896
DEPT. OF STATE

Mr. Williams,
to the
Department of State.

Dis.

Acknowledging receipt of the Department's instructions numbered from 1285 to 1291, inclusive.

No. 2823.

U. S. Consulate General.
Habana, March 14, 1896.

Hon. William W. Rockhill,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington,
D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the Department's instructions numbered from 1285 to 1291, inclusive.

I am, Sir,
Very respectfully,
Your obedient Servant,
Ramon O. Williams,
Consul General.

24.

Confidential.
No. 2824.

Com / file

ASSISTANT SECRETARY
MAY 28 1896
DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

U.S. Consulate General
Havana, March 16, 1896.

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
MAY 28 1896
DEPT. OF STATE

Mr. Williams
to the
Department of State.

File

Economic condition of Cuba.

Comparative statements of the Cuban debt on the 1st of February, 1895, and corresponding date of 1896.

Confidential.
No. 2824.

U.S. Consulate General.
Havana, March 16, 1896.

Hon. William W. Rockhill,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington,
D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to present the following comparative statements of the Cuban debt on the 1st of February, 1895, and corresponding date of 1896:

1895.

1.	Debt of Spain to the U.S. payable by Cuba.	$	570.000
2.	" of 1882 redeemable at the rate of 1%.	"	384.700
3.	" of Annuities, 1882, corpond.	"	409.250
4.	" Mortgage Bonds, 1886.	"	114.570.000
5.	" ditto. , 1890.	"	47.620.000
		$	163.551.950

1896.

1. Debt of Spain to the U.S. payable by Cuba.	$	570.000
2. " of 1882 redeemable at the rate of 1%.	"	362.775
3. " Annuities, 1882, Coupons.	"	339.250
4. " Mortgage Bonds, 1886.	"	119.450.000
5. " " " 1890.	"	173.840.000
	$	294.562.025

Summary:

Debt 1896	$	294.562.025
" 1895 was	"	163.551.950
Increase in 1 year =	$	131.010.075

These statistics are obtained from a source of recognized competency, but this office cannot vouch for their accuracy.

I am, Sir,
Very respectfully,
Your obt. servant,
Ramon O. Williams
Consul General.

Y.

Copy to S.C. Wade
Crumpton Line

ASSISTANT SECRETARY
MAR 23 1896
DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

No. 2825.

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
MAR 23 1896
DEPT. OF STATE

U.S. Consulate General.
Havana, March 17, 1896.

Mr. Williams
to the
Department of State.

To S.C. Wade
Mar 25, 1896.

Relating to prices on the Ward Line. Acknowledging Dept's telegram of March 13 on the subject.

1 Enclosure.

No. 2825.

U. S. Consulate General.
Habana, March 17, 1896.

Hon. William W. Rockhill,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington,
D. C.

Sir:

I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your telegram of the 13th instant reading:

"Urge suspension
"fines for vague terms!
"You would find at Santiago
"and Cuban ports, generally,
"as already done at
"Havana, pending di-
"plomatic negotiations
"Madrid."

In consequence, I addressed a communication to the Governor General, copy and

/ and translation of which I accompany herewith, and as soon as I receive an answer thereto I will inform the Department of its tenor.

I am, Sir,
Very respectfully,
Your obt. servant,
Lamont D. Villard,
Consul General.

/ Enclosure:
No. 1 - Copy and translation of communication referred to.

Enclosure No.1

With Despatch No. 2825.

H A V A N A , March 17,1896.

TRANSLATION.

U.S.CONSULATE GENERAL.

HABANA, March 16,1896.

To His Excellency the Governor General

of the Island of Cuba.

Excellency:

Referring to the communications which by order of my Government I had the honor to address Y.E.on the 28th of January, 25th of February, and 5th instant, asking for the suspension of the proceedings then being practiced by the custom house of this port for the collection of certain fines on the steamers belonging to the New York and Cuba Mail Steamship Line, for alleged use of vague terms in their manifests and which suspension Y.E.was pleased to order in conformity with instructions from the Government of Madrid, because of these fines having become a subject of diplomatic consideration between the two Governments, I have now to inform Y.E. that the custom houses of Cienfuegos, Santiago de Cuba and Guantanamo, are now imposing and exacting the payment of like fines on the steamers of this line running between New York and these ports, and that in consequence, I have received another instruction from my Government directing me to ask Y.E.to have the goodness to order also the suspension of the proceedings on the part of the said custom houses of Cienfuegos, Santiago de Cuba

and Guantanamo, since while pending diplomatic negotiations at Madrid it does not pertain to any subordinate authority to enforce their collection.

I am etc.

(Signed) Ramon O. Williams,

Consul General.

Enclosure No. 1.

With Despatch No. 2825.

H A B A N A , March 17, 1896.

COPY.

CONSULADO GENERAL de los
ESTADOS UNIDOS.
HABANA, Marzo 16, 1896.

Excmo. Sr. Gobernador General de la Isla de Cuba.

Excmo. Sr.:

Refiriendome a las comunicaciones que de orden de mi Gobierno tuve la honra de dirigir a V.E. con fechas 28 de Enero, 25 de Febrero y 5 del que cursa, solicitando la suspension de las gestiones que entonces practicaba la aduana de este puerto para el cobro de ciertas multas impuestas a los vapores de la New York and Cuba Mail S.S.Line, por alegarse el empleo de terminos vagos en sus manifiestos y cuya suspension se sirvio ordenar V.E., de acuerdo con instrucciones del Gobierno de Madrid, por cuanto estas multas se habian hecho objeto de la consideracion diplomatica de ambos Gobiernos, me veo obligado a informar nuevamnte a V.E. que en vista de hallarse en la actualidad imponiendo y exigiendo el cobro de multas las aduanas de Cienfuegos, Santiago de Cuba y Guantanamo a los vapores de dicha Linea que hacen la travesia entre New York y aqullos puertos, mi Gobierno se ha dignado disponer que solicite de V.E. que de igual manera ordene la suspension de todo

procedimiento por parte de las referidas aduanas de Cienfuegos, Santiago de Cuba y Guantanamo por hallarse el asunto pendiente de negociaciones diplomaticas en Madrid y no competir por consiguiente á autoridad subalterna alguna el resolverlo.

Tengo el honor etc.

(Signed) Ramon O. Williams,

Consul General.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY
MAR 23 1896
DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

No. 2826. Mr. Taisa

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
MAR 23 1896
DEPT. OF STATE

U.S. Consulate General.
Havana, March 17, 1896.

Mr. Williams
to the
Department of State.

Encl. Mar. 26, 1896.

Submitting a letter from
Mr. Federico P. Montes.

2 Enclosures.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
OFFICE OF SOLICITOR,
MAY 1896

Mr Adee:

Spanish levies
on the property of
U.S. citizens in
Cuba for war
purposes.

W.E.R.

No. 2826.

U.S. Consulate General
Havana, March 17, 1896.

Hon. William W. Rockhill,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington,
D.C.

Sir:

I beg to accompany herewith a copy of a letter dated the 8th instant at the farm "La Luisa", near "Las Vegas", and forwarded to this office through private conveyance by Mr. Federico P. Montes, asking answers to certain queries regarding his rights and duties as an American citizen, with respect to the requisition of his horses and mares used on his farm for breeding stock; as also regarding

regarding himself and family in relation to the proclamations lately issued by the General government of this Island.

In view of the Department's ruling as expressed in its instruction No. 746 of October 26, 1892, in the very similar case of Mr. Domingo Gonzalez y Alfonso, I beg to submit to it, herewith, the queries of Mr. Montes for answer, with statement at foot of the particulars concerning his naturalization in the United States, and resumption of residence in his native country, as they appear in the Register of American citizens kept by this Consulate General.

I am,
Sir,

Sir, very respectfully
Your Obt. Servant,
Ramon O. Williams
Consul General.

2 Enclosures:
No. 1 ~ Letter from Mr. Montes.
" 2 ~ Dept's instruction No. 746
referred to.

Enclosure No.1

With Despatch No.2826.

H A V A N A , March 17,1896.

COPY.

LAS VEGAS, finca "LA LUISA",

March 8,1896.

To the U.S.Consul General,

HABANA.

Dear Sir: I beg to trouble you to be informed about my rights and duties in reference to the Govt.of Spain in this Island. Can they take my horses for the army and in such a case how many have I the right to keep as an American? Can theyvtake any of my mares which I use only for breeding stock? In such cass what requisites are necessary?

About my own person and family what shall I do in order to put up with all the by laws and regulations lately issued? Have I to provide myself with any pass and if so where from? My cane fields were all burnt on the 2 January by the rebels on their way down and whatever little there remains the troops are cutting the tops for forage.

I am very short of means, whatever can e was ground I have not been able to collect a cent; yet I would like to hear your advice in this present emergency, if you apprehend any danger please tell me.

I am, etc. (Signed) Federico P.Montes

REGISTERED

No.2086. year 1875.- 26 years of age, born in Cuba, married, - planter, resides at Vegas. Naturalized New York Oct.15,1872. passport 51774, Dec.4,1876. Cedule 6435 Dec.20,1875.

Enclosure No. 2

With Despatch No. 2826

H A V A N A, March 17 1896.

COPY.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

No. 746.

WASHINGTON, October 26, 1892.

Joseph A. Springer, Esq.

Vice Consul General of the United States,

Havana.

Sir:

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch No. 1738, dated the 15th instant, in which you transmit a copy and translation of a complaint presnted by Mr. Domingo Gonzalez y Alfonso asking the aid of this government in obtaining redress for an injury to his farm in Cuba by the Cuban civil guard. The complainant it appears from your despatch, became a citizen of the United States by naturalization at some time previous to May 18, 1876. He has resided in Cuba on his farm since January 2, 1879, and you have no reason to bhieve that he intends to return to the United States to live.

Upon this statement of facts Mr. Domingo Gonzalez y Alfonso is not, in the opinion of the Department entitled to the intervention of the United States Government in his behalf. His residence as a farmer for fourteen consecutive years in Quivican, Cuba, is a strong indication of his intention to relinquish his United States citizen-

ship; and his failure under the circumstances to perform any of the duties or obligations of a United States citizen deprives him of the right to appeal to this Government for assistance in his present difficulty.

I am, etc.

(Signed) William F. Wharton,

Acting Secretary.

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
MAR 24 1896
DEPT. OF STATE

File

ASSISTANT SECRETARY
MAR 24 1896
DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

No. 2827.

U.S. Consulate General
Habana, March 18, 1896.

Mr. Williams
to the
Department of State.

Relating to Walter Grant Dysert. Acknowledging receipt of telegram.

2 Enclosures.

No. 2827.

U.S. Consulate General,
Havana, March 18, 1896.

Hon. William W. Rockhill,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington,
D.C.

Sir:

I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your telegram of the 10th instant reading:

"Inquire and report
"by cable as to imprison-
"ment Walter Grant
"Dygert, at Gijines. I
"am informed he is
"from Illinois and crime
"for which imprisoned
"committed before he left
"there last February."

In consequence, I addressed a note on the 11th instant

1/ instant, copy - translation
of which I beg to enclose,
to the Governor General asking
for the information desired. But
not having received any
answer up till yesterday,
2/ the 17th, I addressed a
communication to His Excellency,
which I handed in person,
with the request that definite
information be furnished
me on the subject that I may
be enabled to communicate the
same to the Department.

I am, Sir,
Very respectfully,
Your obt. servant,
Lawrence O. Williams,
Consul General.

2 Enclosures
No. 1 - Note referred to.
" 2 - Communication " "

Enclosure No.1.

With Despatch No.2827.

H A V A N A , March 18,1896.

TRANSLATION.

The Consul General of the United States presents his compliments to His Excellency the Governor and Captain General of the Island of Cuba and has the honor to inform H.E.that he has received a telegram from the Department of State at Wasington asking for information regarding the arrest and imprisonment of Mr.Walter Grant Dygert,at Guines; he,therefore,begs H.E.to furnish him with the desired information.

Habana,March 11,1896.

Enclosure No.2.

With Despatch No. 2827.

H A V A N A , March 18,1896.

Translation. U.S.CONSULATE GENERAL.

HABANA, March 17,1896.

To His Excellency the Governor General

of the Island of Cuba.

Excellency:

In order to report to my Government I beg to remind Y.E.that on the 11th instant I had the honor to ask Y.E.for information regarding the arrest and imprisonment of Mr.Walter Grant Dygert, at Guines; I would, therefore, thank Y.E.to furnish me with said information answering my note of that date, that I may thereby comply with instructions from my Government.

I am etc.

(Signed) Ramon O.Williams,

Consul General.

Enclosure No.2.

With Despatch No.2827.

H A V A N A , March 18,1896.

COPY.

CONSULADO GENERAL

de los Estados Unidos.

HABANA, Marzo 17,1896.

Excmo.Sr. Gobernador General

de la Isla de Cuba.

Excmo.Sr.:

Por tener que comunicar con mi Gobierno respecto al al particular, me permito recordar a V.E. que en 11 del corriente tuve la honra de solicitar de V.E. informes sobre los fundamentos del arresto y prision en Guines de Walter Grant Dygert; por lo que estimare en mucho se digne disponer se me faciliten esos informes contestando mi B.L.M. del 11 del corriente, para poder cumplir con las ordenes de mi Gobierno.

Soy etc.

(Signed) Ramon O.Williams,

Consul General.

No. 2828.

U.S. Consulate General
Havana, March 18, 1896.

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
MAR 24 1896
DEPT. OF STATE

Mr Williams
to the
Department of State.

Rec'd March 24, 1896.

Relating to the case of Messrs. Soucillan & Son.
Submitting a letter received from said gentlemen yesterday.

1 Enclosure

Mr. Chilton will answer as below - referring to our Instn No. 1315, of inst 20 - re Rodriguez. A.A.C.

Mr Adee

ASSISTANT SECRETARY
MAR 24 1896
DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

Mr Williams has done all he properly should in this matter, and the instruction sent him the other day (on your draft) covers the question of separating the cases of the prisoners if some of them are ready for trial and their cases are not inextricably mixed up.

W.R

No. 2828.

U.S. Consulate General.
Havana, March 18, 1896.

Hon. William W. Rockhill,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington,
D.C.

Sir:

With reference to my despatches Nos 2724 and 2725 of January 20th, relating to the arrest of Mr. Luis Sonneillan, a naturalized citizen of the United States of Cuban birth, and also of his Son, on the charge of sedition and rebellion, and of their subjection at the instance of this office to the ordinary or civil jurisdiction for trial in accordance with the protocol of the 12th of January, 1877, between

between the United States and Spain, I now beg to accompany for the consideration and ruling of the Department, as well for the guidance of this office in the present as in the many other similar cases, a copy of a letter dated and received yesterday from the Messrs. Comeillan & Son, in which (1) they ask me in a somewhat ironic tone, if I think it will take more than a year to have their case settled, in order that they may make proper preparations for themselves and families in view of their scarcity of means; (2) with the request also to know why they have not been released on bail; and (3) with

with the declaration that they have been often told, thereby implying neglect of duty on my part, that if I had spoken to the Governor General about their case, they would have been released long ago.

Consequently, and with the submission of this letter, I beg to present the following remarks to the consideration of the Department:

First: I have to say that I intervened personally in behalf of the Messrs. Soueillan within a few minutes after the knowledge of their arrest was communicated to me, and tried to obtain, in conformity to their request, their

their deportation, which they preferred to standing trial.

Second: the Governor General having declined to deport them in view of certain papers found on Mr. Marcos E. Rodriguez, alleged to implicate them with others engaged in hostile acts against the Government, & then asked for their trial by a civil court in accordance with the protocol of 1877, which was immediately granted.

Third: that in accordance with the terms of the protocol, the Messrs. Sowell and Son, availing themselves of the rights reserved to American citizens

citizens under its provisions
_____, appointed
Mr. Alfredo Zayas of the
Habana bar as their ad-
vocate before the lower as
well as upper Court
_____ having cognizance
of their cases, together with
Mr. Santiago Angulo and
Mr. Luis P. Valdes, as
solicitors (procuradores)
for the father, and Mr.
Victoriano de la Llama and
Mr. Juan Mayorga, as solicitors
for the son, before the said
lower and upper courts.

Fourth: I have also
to remark that if the ad-
vocate and the solicitors
freely appointed by Messrs.
Soneillan & Son shall have
been inattentive to their
cases, that they are free
to substitute them by the
appointment

appointment of others;
but whether they do this
or not I have to say that
I cannot find any clause
in the treaties between
the United States and Spain,
or in those with any
other nation by which either
this Consulate General in
Habana or that of Spain
in New York, or those of
other christian Nations in
the United States or in Europe
or America, are endowed
with judicial functions
or with the duties or rights
of attendance on courts
of justice.

Fifth: that upon the
Governor General ordering
the cognizance of these
cases by the ordinary or
civil jurisdiction with the
inhibition of that of the
military

military power in response to my communication of the 17th of January, copies of which accompanied my Nos 2724 and 2725, his functions as Chief Executive of this Island, and those of this office, as the consular representative of the United States, ceased; and the functions of the advocate and solicitors apointed by the accused then Commenced.

I am, Sir,
Very respectfully
Your Obt. Servant,
Lemuel T. Williams,
Consul General.

1 Enclosure:
No. 1 - Copy of letter referred to.

Enclosure No.1.

With Despatch No.282.

H A V A N A ,March 18,1896 .

COPY. HABANA Jail,March 17,1896.

Mr.R.O.Williams,

U.S.Consul of Havana.

Sir:

On Saturday will be two months we are here; so far we have not seeing any advance in our cause.

Do you think it will take more than a year to have this great case of conspiration settled,if not please answer; and if so,the same; as we would like to know to make our preparation for our living,as we have nobody to give us cash for said living;

So as to close our office; and see if we can get some charity from our friends for our children to live with, as we think that they ought not to die of hunger, because it is a case of conciencia;

We know well that it is only a question of time with our Judges; they are getting their salary every month; but we have no income only our work;

Why have they not given us our Provisional Liberty; our case is in every body mind is not worth one stroke of a pen;

We have being told a hundred times that if you had spoken to the General about our case,we would have been in the streets long ago; because it is not worth while; if our case was of another character we would not write

one word; but would do what think best.

Respectfully yours,

(Signed) L.Semeillan and Co.

V.

Con. Bur.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY
APR 8 1896
DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

Secretary of State.
MAR 24 1896

No. 202

U.S. Consulate General
Havana, March 18, 1896.

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
MAR 24 1896
DEPT. OF STATE

Mr Williams
to the
Department of State.

Declined & to file R.O.

Relating to the attack by Spanish troops on Dr. José Manuel Delgado.

No. 2829.

U.S. Consulate General.
Havana, March 18, 1896.

Hon. William W. Rockhill,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington,
D.C.

Sir:

In continuation of my despatch no. 2819 of the 13th instant relating to the attack by Spanish troops on Dr. José Manuel Delgado, a citizen of the United States, I have now the honor to report that his father, Mr. José Gregorio Delgado, personally appeared before me on the 14th instant, and first being duly sworn, made his statement of ~~facts~~ in his case. I have also to say that I shall repair this afternoon to the temporary residence

residence of the son, Dr. José Manuel Delgado, at 5 Prado, to likewise take his sworn Statement. And I will forward both statements to the Department as soon as practicable.

I am, Sir,
Very respectfully,
Your obt. servant,
Ramon O. Williams,
Consul General.

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
MAR 24 1896
DEPT. OF STATE

Secretary of State.
MAR 24 1896

No. 2830.

U.S. Consulate General.
Havana, March 18, 1896.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY
APR 8 1896
DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

Mr. Williams
to the
Department of State

Relating to the case of the Delgados

3 Enclosures.

No. 2830.

U.S. Consulate General
Havana, March 18, 1896.

Hon. William W. Rockhill,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington,
D.C.

Sir.

In continuation of my despatch No. 2829 of this date and as incidental to the case of the Delgados, I have now to report that immediately on Mr José G. Delgado finishing his sworn statement mentioned in my No. 2829, at 5 p.m. Saturday the 14th instant, I went with him to solicit from Governor General Weyler the use of a stretcher and other means for the safe conveyance of the wounded patient

patient from his country
residence to the depot at Bai-
ura and thence to Habana
for the rendering to him of
the necessary medical and
surgical assistance for his
recovery, and that General
Weyler gave instant com-
pliance to my request; and
furthermore, that he also
immediately solicited the
good offices of the Spanish
Red Cross Society for the bringing
of young Delgado to Habana,
which safely brought and
delivered him at the residence
of his cousin, 5 Prado Street,
in this City, on the evening
of the following day.

In conclusion I beg
to ask the attention of
the Department to the copies
of the correspondence upon
the subject with the President
of the Spanish Red Cross
Society,

Society, as also to the un-
official note of General
Weyler.

I am, Sir,
Very respectfully,
Your obt servant,
Ramon O. Williams,
Consul General.

8 Enclosures:
No. 1 - The President of the Red
Cross to Mr Williams
" 2 - Mr Williams to the President
of the Red Cross.
" 3 - General Weyler to Mr Williams

Enclosure No. 1.

With Despatch No. 2830.

H A V A N A , March 18, 1896.

TRANSLATION.

The PRESIDENT of the SPANISH RED CROSS presents his compliments to the CONSUL GENERAL of the UNITED STATES and begs to inform him that he has complied with his commission regarding the transfer of the wounded american D. Manuel Delgado from the farm "Morales at Bainoa to this city where he is now at 5 Prado street, my aidudant camp D. Pablo Esplugas having distinguished himself in this dangerous excursion.

Habana, March 16, 1896.

Enclosure No.2

With Despatch No.28 30

H A V A N A , March 18,1896.

TRANSLATION.

THE CONSUL GENERAL of the UNITED STATES presents his compliments to the PRESIDENT OF THE RED CROSS and begs to express his thanks, which he extends to the other worthy gentlemen who took part in the humane service tendered to the american citizen D.J ose Manuel Delgado, and especially to your aid de camp D.Fernando Esplugas . Such a humane act will be communicated to the Washington Government mentioning especially your worthy conduct and that of your aid de camp.

HABANA, March 16,1896.

Enclosure No.3

With Despatch No.2830

H A V A N A , March 18,1896.

TRANSLATION.

THE GOVERNOR GENERAL presents his compliments to the Consul General of the United States and encloses a note from the President of the Red Cross informing him of the service rendered.

HABANA, March 17,1896.

See Inst. to Segura la Gran 4/9/96 2n.

No. 2831.

U.S. Consulate General.
Havana, March 20, 1896.

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
MAR 25 1896
DEPT. OF STATE

Mr. Williams
to the
Department of State.

Referring to Mr. Barker's despatch No. 764 going forward to-day, relating to the holding of property in vessels under the Spanish flag by a naturalized American citizen of Spanish birth.

No. 2831.

U.S. Consulate General.
Havana, March 20, 1896.

Hon. William W. Rockhill,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington,
D.C.

Sir:

Referring to Mr. Barker's despatch No. 974 going forward by the Powell to-day, relating to the holding of property in vessels under the Spanish flag by a naturalized American citizen of Spanish birth, I beg to ask your reference to my despatch No. 196 of June 6, 1885, on the similar pretension that was at that time put forth by Mr. Pedro Mora.

I am,
Sir,

I am Sir very respectfully,
Your Obt. Servant,
James D. Williams
Consul General

ASSISTANT SECRETARY
MAR 25 1896
DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

No. 2832

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
MAR 25 1896
DEPT. OF STATE

U.S. Consulate General.
Havana, March 21st, 1896.

Mr. Williams
to the
Department of State.

Relating to a protest of Messrs. Heydrich Rafflor & Co against the assessment of duties on cordage oil imported from the United States.

Mr. Whitehouse
Heydrich & Co
Copies to Bureau of
Navigation. Belfast &
Havana March 26. 1896.

No. 2832.

U. S. Consulate General.
Habana, March 21st, 1896.

Hon. William W. Rockhill,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington,
D. C.

Sir:

With reference to my despatch no. 2771, of the 17th of February last, in relation to a protest of Messrs. Heydrich Kafflocr & C, of this city, against the assessment of duties on cordage oil imported from the United States, I now beg to inform the Department that a communication has been received from the General Government, under date of the 16th instant, stating that the facts of the case have been referred on the

17th

17th of December and 17th of January last to the Local Court of Claims (Tribunal Local de lo Contencioso Administrativo).

I am, Sir,
Very respectfully,
Your obt. Servant,
Ramon O. Williams
Consul General.

To Treasury

ASSISTANT SECRETARY
MAR 25 1896
DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

No. 2833.

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
MAR 25 1896
DEPT. OF STATE

U.S. Consulate General.
Habana, March 21, 1896.

Mr Williams
to the
Department of State.

To Treasury
Mar 26, 1896

Relating to the repeated use of passports by chinese subjects without the corresponding vida of this Consulate General.

4 Enclosures.

No. 2833.

U.S. Consulate General.
Habana, March 21st, 1896.

Hon. William W. Rockhill,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington,
D.C.

Sir:

With reference to my
despatch No. 2797 of the 2d
instant, and No. 2777 of
April 6, 1894, enclosing in the
latter a copy of a letter I
addressed on the 4th of the
same month to the several
agents in this city of the
steamers plying between this
port and the United States
in regard to the repeated
use of passports by Chinese
subjects without the corresponding
visa of this Consulate General,
I have now the honor to
submit

Submit for the information of the Honorable Secretary of the Treasury the copy of another letter addressed by me on the 9th instant to Messrs. Hidalgo & Co, agents in this city of the "New York & Cuba Mail Steamship Line", together with copy of their answer, on the same subject. 4/

It will be noticed that Messrs. Hidalgo & Co. say: that at times the dates of the visas of this Consulate General are as much as a month or more in advance of the Spanish Government.

Now, I have to say that both the issuance of every passport or its visa on its use for the second or more times has necessarily to be first done by the Government of

of the Island, since no person either native or foreign can lawfully leave the Island without first obtaining its permission. In the case of all foreigners no consular visa is required so far as the permission of the Government is concerned; but owing to article 3 of the conditions between the United States and China proclaimed by the President on the 8th of December, 1894, which reads as follows:

"To entitle such Chinese
"subjects as are above
"described to admission
"into the United States
"they may produce a
"certificate from their
"Government or the Govern-
"ment where they last
"resided visaed by the
"diplomatic or consular
representative

"representative of the
"United States in the
"country or port where
"they depart."

It devolves in conse-
quence of the said article
of the Treaty and with para-
graph 321 of the Consular
Regulations, on the consular
officers of the United States
in this Island, to examine
into the truth of the statements
set forth in the applications
of such chinese subjects
before visaing their passports.
Therefore, the admission of
chinese subjects into the
United States by the Collectors
of Customs or their deputies
on passports not visaed
by such consular officers
is contrary both to the
Treaty and Consular Regula-
tions; and in this view

I

I beg that the subject
be presented to the attention
and consideration of the
Hon. Secretary of the Treasury.

I am, Sir,
Very respectfully,
Your obt. servant,
Ramon O. Williams
Consul General.

4 Enclosures:
No. 1 - Despatch No. 2177 of April 6, 1894.
" 2 - Mr. Williams to Mess. Hidalgo & " 4 "
" 3 - " " " " March 9, 1896
" 4 - Mess. Hidalgo & Co. to Mr. Williams " " "

Enclosure No. 1.

With Despatch No. 2833

H A V A N A , March 21, 1896.

Copy.
No.2177. U.S.CONSULATE GENERAL.

HABANA April 6,1894.

Honorable Edwin F.Uhl,

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir:

With reference to previous correspondence about passports of chinese passengers leaving this port for the United States, I have now to inform the Department that on information having been given me on the 4th instant by Mr.Jose Taboada, to the effect that passports that have once served their purpose, are being used over again by different chinamen to enter the United States; and that a chinaman had taken passage on one of them that same day by the American steamer "Aransas" for New Orleans, I sent the deputy consul general, Mr.Sanchez Dolz, in company with Mr.Taboada, immediately to the office of Messrs.Galban & Co, consignees of the steamers, to inquire into the matter. The result was that, in effect, the passport was there examined, and found, as stated, visaed in due form on the 24th of July, 1893; and again by the Regional Governor on the 3rd instant, but having no visa subsequent to this latter date of the Consulates General of China and of the United States.

I enclose it herewith for the inspection of the Department.

I understood from the master of the steamer "Aransas" that this passenger would not be received on board.

I have to report likewise that Mr.Taboada informs me that these passports, after having been used, are returned here and sold to chinese passenger brokers; that there are some thirty or forty more of them in the city. I have, therefore, to ask that the Honorable Secretary of the Treasury be informed of this fact, with the recommendation from this office, that he be pleased to issue orders for the collection and immediate cancellation of all passports from chinese passengers on their arrival in the United States; such passports, then, having accomplished the object and purpose for which they were issued, as an effectual preventive against their fraudulent use.

In consequence of these disclosures, I have addressed letters to the following named consignees of steamships trading between the United States and Havana: Messrs. Hidalgo & Co., Messsrs. Lawton Brothers, Messrs. Galban & Co., Messrs. R. Truffin & Co., Messrs. Manuel Calvo & Co. and Messrs. Deulofeu, Hijo & Co. I likewise enclose copy of this letter for the information of the Department.

Mr. Taboada appears to be a member of the Havana secret police, and manifestly expects some remuneration for his service in this matter. The Department will, therefore, please instruct me if I shall pay him something, and if so, with the mention of the amount.

I have also to say that the special agents of the Treasury Department in the ports of the United States, can scarcely render this office any service against this fraudulent use of passports; therefore, I would respectfully recommend the convenience of employing Mr. Taboada, as a detective in the premises, with remuneration for his services.

As from the saying of Mr. Taboada, there appeared to be reason to believe that some chinese passengers had sailed the same day with like passports for Key West and Tampa, I telegraphed notice of the fact to the Collectors of Customs of these ports.

I am, etc.

(Signed) Ramon O. Williams,

Consul General.

Enclosure No. 2

With Despatch No. 2833

HAVANA, March 21, 1896.

Enclosure forwarded with despatch No.2177 of April 6,1894

COPY. U.S.CONSULATE GENERAL.

HABANA, April 4,1894.

Messrs. Hidalgo & Co., , (and others)

HABANA.

Dear Sirs:

It having been reported to this office that old passports for chinese passengers to the United States, are being used over again by different individuals, and said passports being therefore invalid; I have to recommend to you, in consequence, the propriety of ascertaining hereafter, before issuing tickets, if the passports presented to you by chinamen seeking passage to the United States, by the steamers to your consignment, are properly visaed or not by this Consulate General.

I am, etc.

(Signed) Ramon O.Williams,

Consul General.

Enclosure No. 3 2833

With Despatch No.

H A V A N A , March 21 1896.

COPY.

U.S.CONSULATE GENERAL.

HABANA, March 9, 1896.

Messrs. Hidalgo and Co.,

Agents of the "New York and Cuba Mail Steamship Line", Present.

Dear Sirs:

With reference to the letter addressed to you by this office on the 4th of April, 1894, relating to the illegal use of expired passports made by chinese taking passage from Habana to New York by the American steamers to your consignment, I have now to ask you to please inform me if on issuing tickets to chinese passengers from Habana to New York by the said American steamers you do so in every case, with the proper visa of this office to the passports presented to you by chinese on buying their tickets. The reason for asking the question is that this office is informed that your steamers are now taking chinese passengers for New York without the visa of this Consulate General to their passports.

I am etc.

(Signed) Ramon O. Williams,

Consul General.

Enclosure No. 4.

With Despatch No. 2833

HAVANA, March 21, 1896.

COPY. HABANA, March 9, 1896.

Ramon O. Williams, Esq.

Consul General of the United States of America,

Present.

Sir:

In reply to your favor of this date, we beg to inform you that we exact from all chinese passengers passports that have been duly visaed at your office, and in fact have not issued any passages from this port to New York to any chinamen who have not fulfilled this formality. We find at times, however, that dates of your visa are as much as a month or more in advance of last Spanish Government one, and the explanation we receive, on inquiring as to how this occurs, is that they were unable to embark when they intended to and as a month had elapsed they required to get said document once more vised by the Government.

We remain, etc.

(Signed) Hidalgo & Co.

No. 2834.

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
MAR 25 1896
DEPT. OF STATE

U. S. Consulate General
Habana, March 21, 1896.

Mr Williams,

to the

Department of State

Jr'le

Acknowledging receipt of Department's instructions numbered from 1292 to 1298, inclusive.

No. 2834.

U. S. Consulate General.
Habana, March 21, 1896.

Hon. William W. Rockhill,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to —
acknowledge the receipt of the
Department's instructions —
numbered from 1292 to 1298,
inclusive.

I am, Sir,
Very respectfully,
Your obedient Servant,
Ramon O. Williams
Consul General.

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
MAR 28 1896
DEPT. OF STATE

No. 2835.

U. S. Consulate General.

Habana, March 23, 1896.

File

Mr Williams,

to the

Department of State.

Acknowledging receipt of Department's instructions numbered from 1299 to 1307 inclusive.

No. 2835.

U. S. Consulate General.
Habana, March 23, 1896.

Hon. William W. Rockhill,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the Department's instructions numbered from 1299 to 1304, inclusive.

I am, Sir,
Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant.
Ramon O. Williams,
Consul General.

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
MAR 25 1896
DEPT. OF STATE

US Consulate-General.
Habana, March 24. 1896.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY
MAR 25 1896
DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

Whitelaw
Confirm. File
WR

Enclosure to Despatch No. 1896.
COPIED FOR CONGRESS.

No. 3.

CABLE MESSAGE.

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

INCORPORATED

CABLE MESSAGES received for transmission must be written on the Message Blanks provided by this Company for that purpose, under and subject to conditions printed thereon, and on the back hereof, which conditions have been agreed to by the sender of the following message.

THOS. T. ECKERT, President and General Manager.

DEPT. OF STATE
MAR 24 1896 PM 1896
RECEIVED

TWO AMERICAN CABLES FROM NEW YORK TO GREAT BRITAIN.
CONNECTS ALSO WITH FIVE ANGLO-AMERICAN AND ONE DIRECT U. S. ATLANTIC CABLES.
DIRECT CABLE COMMUNICATION WITH GERMANY AND FRANCE.
CABLE CONNECTION WITH CUBA, WEST INDIES, MEXICO AND CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA.
MESSAGES SENT TO, AND RECEIVED FROM, ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

OFFICES IN AMERICA:

All Offices (21,000) of the Western Union Telegraph Company and its Connections.

OFFICES IN GREAT BRITAIN:

LONDON:
No. 21 Royal Exchange, E. C.
No. 109 Fenchurch Street, E. C.

LIVERPOOL: No. 8 Rumford Street.
GLASGOW: No. 29 Gordon St. and No. 4 Waterloo St.
BRISTOL: Backhall Chambers.

NUMBER	SENT BY	REC'D BY	No. OF WORDS.	FROM
1 Ca	K	Vs	45 Govt	Havana

RECEIVED at Washington D. C. 7.30 pm. Mar. 24 1896

Assistant Secretary of State
Washington D C

Have asked again today for information Dygaerts arrest Am preparing Exposition to Governor General accordance instruction Seventeenth Yesterday obtained certificate Medical Examination DeGads declarations and certificate Go tomorrows steamer Williams Consul General

ASSISTANT SECRETARY
MAR 28 1896
DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

No. 2836.

U.S. Consulate General
Habana, March 24, 1896.

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
MAR 28 1896
DEPT OF STATE

Mr Williams
to the
Department of State.

Case of Ladislao Eusebio Quintero, an American citizen, arrested at the village of Guatao, near Havana.

4 Enclosures.

No. 2836.

U. S. Consulate General.
Habana, March 24, 1896.

Hon. William W. Rockhill,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington,
D. C.

Sir:

I beg to submit to the Department a copy and translation of a statement made before me on the 26th ultimo by Mrs. Leopoldina Nodarse de Quintero, wife of Mr. Ladislao Eusebio Quintero, who as it appears, from information furnished this office by the Reverend father Felix Gliore, parish priest of the church of St. Mary of Key West, Florida, and from the Mayor of the same city, was born in Key

West

West on the 23d October, 1875,
and is, therefore, a native
born citizen of the United
States, and a minor, though
married and a father.

The Department will
please observe that not-
withstanding this American
citizen was arrested in his
house at the neighboring
village of Guatao, without
arms in hand, he was
subjected to the military
jurisdiction for trial, as will
be seen by the enclosed
note of the Secretary of the
General Government dated
the 4th instant in answer
to my note of the same
day, asking to be informed
of the name of the civil
court to which the case
had been referred, as I
had reason to suppose,
having

3/2

having already, in a previous conversation with the Governor General, invoked in his favor the rights accorded American citizens under the protocol of 1877.

Accordingly, I addressed a communication to the Governor and Captain General on the 16th instant asking for the transfer of the case from the court martial to which it was subjected, to a competent court of the ordinary or civil jurisdiction for trial, with the enjoyment of all the rights of defense to which Mr. Quintero is entitled under the said protocol.

4/

Thus far I have not been informed of the determination of the Governor General in the matter.

I am,

I am, Sir,
Very respectfully,
Your obt. servant,
Lamm O. Williams
Consul General

4 Enclosures:
No. 1 - Statement referred to.
" 2 - Mr. Williams to Sec. Gen. Govt.
" 3 - Sec. Gen. Govt. to Mr. Williams.
" 4 - Mr. Williams to Gov. & Capt. General.

Enclosure No. 1.

With Despatch No. 2836.

H A V A N A, March 24, 1896.

Translation. U.S.CONSULATE GENERAL.

HABANA.

Before me, the undersigned, Consul General of the United States at Habana, appeared on the 26th February, 1896, Mrs. Leopoldina Nodarse de Quintero, wife of Mr. Ladislao Eusebio Quintero, who she declares to be a native of Key West, Florida; and, therefore, an American citizen, and being duly sworn she declared as follows: that while at her residence in the village of Guatao, province of Habana, with her husband, on the 22nd of February at about 7 p.m., the spanish troops on their way from Punta Brava, a village near Guatao, where they had had an engagement with the insurgent forces, entered the latter village with great noise, firing right and left, and insulting everybody regardless of sex whom they met; the deponent further states that upon the approach of the troops in the manner described she together with her husband, her infant daughter and some relatives, terror stricken and fearing outrages from the soldiery, shut themselves in the house and threw themselves on the floor to protect themselves from the firing outside; during those moments a woman, who had sought refuge in the deponent's house, fainted and in the confusion caused

by this incident another woman opened a wicket crying for help; voices from outside were then heard asking to be let into the house and that no harm would be done, those inside then opened the door and four or six men dressed in uniform rushed in and one who acted as their leader, and whose rank the deponent was unable to ascertain owing to her emotion, seized her husband, the said LADISLAO EUSEBIO QUINTERO, and with harsh words and in a rough manner took him to the Alcalde's (Mayor) house followed by the deponent; there in the Alcalde's office the deponent was separated from her husband and the latter taken, notwithstanding the Alcalde's protest that he was an honest man, bound with a rope and conducted that same night to the jail of Marianao (a town near Havana) where he remained until yesterday morning, Tuesday the 25th, when he was transferred to Havana, not knowing the deponent where they have taken him, but she believes he is at present in the Cuartel de la Fuerza (a Havana prison).

The deponent adds that on Monday Feby. 24, at 3 p.m., she called on her husband in the Marianao jail where he was in confinement with his left arm bandaged, on account of having been wounded, as she was told; he also bore on his face signs of having received blows; but as the visit was short and in the presence of a guard who watched them closely the deponent could obtain no further information.

(Signed) Leopoldina Nodarse.

In conformity with

the above statement, because it is true, and having witnessed the arrest of the said Ladislao Eusebio Quintero, as god mother of same I sign this present.

(Signed with her mark) Maria de Jesus Roman.

As witness to signature: (Signed) Ernesto L. Tosca.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 26th February 1896.- WITNESS my hand and official seal.

(Signed) Ramon O. Williams,

Consul General.

Enclosure No. 1 With Despatch No. 2836. HABANA, March 24, 1896.

COPIA.

CONSULADO GENERAL de los ESTADOS UNIDOS en la HABANA.

Ante mi, el infrascrito, Consul General de los Estados Unides en la Habana, comparecio el dia 26 de Febrero de 1896, la Señora Dona Leppoldina Nodarse de Quintero, esposa de Don Ladislao Eusebio Quintero, ciudadano americano, quien debidamente juramentada declara como sigue: de que hallándose en la casa morada en el pueblo de Guatao, provincia de la Habana, con su esposo, el 22 de Febrero, como a las 7 de la noche entraron en el citado pueblo las tropas que acababan de librar un combate en Punta Brava, pueblo inmediato a Guatao, con gran algazara, disparando tiros a diestro y siniestro, e insultando a cuantas personas de ambos sexos encontraban a su paso; de declarante manifiesta que junto con su esposo, una niña de brazos y otros familiares, al aproximarse las tropas en la forma que deja dicho, atemorizados y temiendo desmanes por parte de la soldadesca, se encerraron en su casa y se acostaron en el suelo para resguardarse de las balas que por fuera disparaban; en esos momentos una señora que se amparó en casa de la declarante sufrio un síncope, y en la confusion que esto produjo, otra señora presente abrió un postigo en demanda de ausilio; se oyeronn voces de fuera que pedian entrar en la casa, diciendo que ningun daño ocasionarian, en vista de esto se les abrió la puerta y se lanzaron dentro cuatro ó seis individuos de uniforme y el que hacia de gefe, en cuyas insignias no pudo fijarse por la emocion que naturalmente dominaba á la declarante,

agarro a su esposo, el citado Don Ladislao Eusebio Quintero, y con palabras groseras le condujeron a casa del alcalde de Guatao, seguido por la declarante; alli en la Alcaldia se separo de su esposo la declarante, y el primero fue conducido preso, amarrado con una soga, y apesar de las protestas del Alcalde de que era un hombre honrado, en la misma noche a la carcel de Marianao, donde permanecio hasta ayer, Martes, por la manana en que lo trasladaron a la Habana, ignorando la declarante donde se halla actualmente, aunque supone sea en el cuartel de la Fuerza. Agrega que el Lunes como a las 3 de la tarde visito a su esposo en la carcel de Marianao donde se hallaba vendado con el brazo izquierdo envuelto en un panuelo, segun le dijo, herido; ademas presentaba unos golpes en la cara; pero como la visita fue corta y en presencia de un guardia que los vigilaba no pudo la declarante averiguar mas.

(Firmado) Leopoldina Nodarse.

En conformidad con la anterior declaracion expuesta, por ser verdad, como madrina del espresado Don Ladislao E Eusebio Quintero, y haber presenciado la prision del mismo, firma la ppresente.

(Firmado con una cruz.) Maria de jesus Roman.

Como testigo. (Firmado) Ernesto L. Tosca.

SWORN to and subscribed before me, this 26th February 1896.--- WITNESS my hand and official seal.

(Signed) RAMON O. WILLIAMS.

Consul General.

Es copia
Ramon O. Williams
Consul General.

Enclosure No. 2.

With Despatch No. 2836

H A V A N A , March 24, 1896.

TRANSLATION.

The CONSUL GENERAL of the UNITED STATES presents his compliments to the SECRETARY of the GENERAL GOVERNMENT and begs to be informed of the Court of the civil jurisdiction to which the cause of the american citizen Ladislao Quintero has been referred.

HABANA, March 4, 1896.

Enclosure No. 3.

With Despatch No. 4836.

H A V A N A , March 24, 1896.

TRANSLATION.

The SECRETARY of the GENERAL GOVERNMENT of CUBA presents his compliments to the CONSUL GENERAL of the UNITED STATES and has the honor to inform him in answer to his pàlite note of to-day that LADISLAO QUINTERO IZQUIERDO, with fourteen others, was made prisoner of war at Guatao and summary proceedings were initiated, which are now being followed as a case in usual military trial. There is no evidence or information regarding his american citizenship.

HABANA, March 4, 1896.

Enclosure No. 4.

With Despatch No. 2836

H A V A N A , March 24 1896.

Translation. U.S. CONSULATE GENERAL.

HABANA, March 16, 1896.

To His Excellency the Governor and Captain General

of the Island of Cuba.

Excellency:

With reference to the conversation I had the honor to hold with Y.E. and to the attentive note of the Hon. Secretary of the General Government of the 4th instant relating to the young man Ladislao Quintero Yzquierdo, arrested at Guatao on the night of the 22nd ultimo, and brought to this city as an alleged prisoner of war, I have now the honor to inform Y.E. that I have ascertained from the Reverend father Felix Ghione, parish priest of the church of St. Mary of Key West, Fla., and from the Mayor of the same city, that the aforementioned Ladislao Quintero Izquierdo was born in Key West on the 23rd October, 1875; and that he is a native born citizen of the United States, and as such entitled to trial in accordance with the provisions of the protocol of the 12th of January, 1877; and furthermore, that not having been arrested with arms in hand; but in the house wherein he was residing at said town of Guatao, I have, in accordance with instructions of my Government, to beg Y.E. to please order his transfer from the court martial, to

which he is now subjected, to a competent court of the ordinary or civil jurisdiction for trial, with the enjoyment of all the rights of defense stipulated between the United States and Spain under the said protocol of the 12th of January, 1877.

I am, etc.

(Signed) Ramon O. Williams,

Consul General.

Enclosure No. 4.

With Despatch No. 2836.

H A V A N A, March 24, 1896.

COPY.

CONSULADO GENERAL de los
ESTADOS UNIDOS.
HABANA, Marzo 16, 1896.

Excmo. Sr. Gobernador y Capitan General de la Isla.

Excmo. Sr.:

Con referencia á la conversacion que tuve la honra de sostener con V.E. y al atento b.l.m. del Ilmo. Sr. Secretario de ese Gobierno Gral. fecha 4 del corriente, relativo al joven Mr. Ladislao Quintero Izquierdo, arrestado en Guatao en la noche del 22 del pasado y conducido á esta ciudad como presunto prisionero de guerra, tengo hoy el honor de informar á V.E. que me he cerciorado con el Sr. presbítero Felix Ghione, cura párroco de la iglesia de St. Mary de Key West (Cayo Hueso), y con el Ilmo. Sr. Alcalde de dicha ciudad, que el citado Mr. Ladislao Quintero Izquierdo nació en Cayo Hueso el dia 23 de Octubre de 1875; y por lo tanto es ciudadano nativo de los Estados Unidos, y como tal es acreedor á ser juzgado de acuerdo con lo establecido en el protocolo de 12 de Enero de 1877; ademas, no habiendo sido arrestado con las armas en la mano, sino en su morada en el referido pueblo de Guatao, ruego á V.E. en cumplimiento de instrucciones de mi Gobierno, se sirva ordenar el traslado de su causa de la jurisdiccion de guerra, á la cual se halla actualmente sometido al correspondiente juzgado ordinario ó sea

a la jurisdiccion civil, con el goce de todos los derechos de defensa estipulados entre Espana y los Estados Unidos conforme al protocolo de 12 de Enero de 1877.

Soy etc.

(Signed) Ramon O. Williams,

CONSUL GENERAL.

c for claim.

COPIED FOR CONGRESS.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY
MAR 28 1896
DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

File

No. 2837. Copy to Mass 5 May 11, 96

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
MAR 28 1896
DEPT. OF STATE

U.S. Consulate General.
Habana, March 24, 1896.

Mr. Williams
to the
Department of State.

Relating to the case of
Dr. José Manuel Delgado
and his father.

4 Enclosures.

No. 2837.

U. S. Consulate General
Havana, March 24, 1896.

Hon. William W. Rockhill,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington
D. C.

Sir:

I beg to acknowledge the receipt of the Department's telegram of to-day reading:

"Williams, Consul,
"Habana.

"Your 2827 to 2830
"received press for informa-
"tion about Dygert's arrest
"and my instructions of
"seventeenth. Also report
"about Delgado, delay
"inexplicable.
"Rockhill," to
which I have answered
as follows:

"Assistant

"Assistant Secretary of State,
"Washington, D.C.
"Have asked again
"to-day for information
"Dygert's arrest. Am pre-
"paring exposition to Governor
"General accordance ins-
"truction seventeenth.
"Yesterday obtained certifi-
"cate medical examina-
"tion Delgado. Declarations
"and certificate go to-morrow's
"steamer"

"Williams,
Consul General."

In this connection, and with reference to my despatches Nos 2814, 2819, 2829 and 2830, dated, respectively, the 11th, 13th and 18th instant in relation to the case of Dr. José Manuel Delgado, and his father, I now beg to enclose the copies and translations

translations of the declara-
1/ tion made before me on
the 14th instant by Mr José
Gregorio Delgado and that
of Dr Jose Manuel Delgado
2/ made on the 18th instant; and to say
also that I have deemed it
more convenient and
conducive to a good un-
derstanding of the case by
sending these documents
to the Department together,
being in that way connective,
and not detached, as they
would have been had I
sent them separately. Besides,
from the grave nature of
this case, I have judged it
prudent to obtain a certi-
ficate of medical examina-
tion, as a confirmatory
proof of the sworn declaration
of Dr. José Manuel Delgado.
This certificate was only
delivered to me yesterday,
Monday,

3/4

Monday, though dated the 20th. Again I have had it translated by a competent Spanish physician, for in addition to the translation of the declaration of the younger Delgado, I needed it as a fundamental proof upon which to base my complaint to the Governor General against the unlawful acts of general Melquizo. All these documents have had to be prepared with care and discernment. There has been no delay in this case. To the contrary, it has kept the entire personnel of the office on the go ever since knowledge of it was first had.

I am, Sir,

very

Very respectfully
Your obt. servant,
Ramon O. Williams
Consul General

4 Enclosures:
No. 1 - Mr José Gregorio Delgado's statement
" 2 - Dr José Manuel Delgado do.
" 3 - Letter to Dr Burgess
" 4 - Cert. from Dr. Burgess

Enclosure No.1.

With Dspatch No. 2837

H A B A N A , March 24th, 1896.

COPY.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE GENERAL.

at HABANA, Island of Cuba.

On this fourteenth day of March, 1896, before me, the undersigned, Consul General of the United States of America at HABANA, personally appeared Mr. JOSE G. DELGADO, a citizen of the United States, and being first duly sworn, deposes and states as follows:

My name is JOSE GREGORIO DELGADO; I am a widower; 70 years of age; a citizen of the United States, residing lately in this Island on the plantation "DOLORES", sometimes called "MORALES", in the town of Bainoa, province of Habana, which with my son, Dr. JOSE MANUEL DELGADO, I rented about November 1893, for the purpose of growing cane and produce, and also the raising and breeding of stock, and during the past three years, have lived on said place, causing trouble to none and unmolested by any one.

On the 4th of March last, at about 11 o'clock in the forenoon, an insurgent force under command of the insurgent general ANTONIO MACEO, and numbering about six to seven thousand men, blacks, whites and mulattoes, and even a company of about twenty or more women armed with revolvers and machetes, suddenly came on the place, in the batey. My son and myself left the house to meet them and inquire the reason of their presence; we met a group apparently of officers whom my son addressed asking who

they were, and they replied "we belong to MACEO'S army." and on their asking who we were, we showed them our american papers, and stated that we were American citizens and lessees of the place. MACEO was pointed out to me, and he assured me that we would receive no damage from his forces; these were so numerous as to occupy about two caballerias of land, showing great activity collecting fuel and building fires to cook breakfast., and MACEO gave me to understand that his force would depart immediately after their breakfast. MACEO and a number of his officers took possession of the house, had a table set and their breakfast served in the main room. From the first we stated our american citizenship and that we were neutrals and could not oppose their force.

While finishing breakfast, shots were heard, probably from the outposts, and all hands suddenly jumped to their feet. I heard MACEO call a bugler and give him orders which seemed to set everybody in motion, and they left the house precipitately. We that remained in the house closed the doors and windows and heard several volleys and then scattering shots, we could not tell where they came from and some broke the tiles of the roof. As soon as the shooting commenced, seven of the "colonos", all white men, in our employ, rushed into the house from the rear for protection; they had been ploughing and were in bare feet The firing probably lasted but ten or fifteen minutes, and when it ceased, I opened the front door, and there rushed in three women, the mother, sister and wife of one of the "colonos", Gregorio Pino, seeking protection. I left the house to ascertain what had happened. I left by the front and almost at the same time, my son and the Colonos left by the rear; there were fires in the fields

all around, and the cattle had been left standing in the yoke, and they went to look out for them. I walked about 30 paces and noticed that two Spanish cavalry soldiers were advancing at a trot along one side of the purging house, and on the other side, a Captain of cavalry and one man; the first shouted to me "why are you running away"; and I answered, "I am not running away, I wanted to know what you want". They passed me towards the house and went under the porch, I following them. At this moment, my son returned with the colonos who again sought refuge in the house. The Captain ordered a soldier to "go in and drive out everybody", and still mounted, the soldier followed by his captain, rode their horses into the hall, and the captain ordered everybody, women and all, out of the house. I then took out my american papers, and called his attention to them, saying "Captain, we are americans and neutrals", but the Captain replied," I don't care for that; that's the worst about you" (lo peor que V. tiene.) At the same time, my son made his appearance, and the captain ordered him, forward, and my son then showed his papers, claiming the same as I did, that we were Americans and neutrals, only to receive the same order to go on. My son then asked, "where do you take us ?" and was answered "to the General, who wants to see you". We all started, men and women, and had walked a dozen paces, when the Captain ordered the women to remain behind, and for the rest of us to go on. We had walked hardly another dozen paces, and had not really left the house precincts, when my son spoke up to the Captain, saying "Captain, let my father stay behind with the women." and the Captain said "all right, but you go on".-I then

remained behind with the women, and we did not stir from the place, for about twenty minutes, when we heard a discharge of several rifles, followed immediately by another, then several scattering shots. I ordered the women to go into the house and sit down. We remained here about three hours in mortal dread and tribulation, and then as no one came near us, I left the house to take the road to find out what had happened. I met one of our colonos Venancio Pino, a man of 68 years, bathed in blood, and holding his wrist with his left hand, as he had a bullet wound in his right shoulder, and two bullet wounds in his head, scalp wounds. I asked him with dread, what had happened, and he answered, ("todos, los han matado"), "they have killed them all".--"And my son ?"_ "First of all". I took him to the house and bound up his wounds, and he again told me that all had been killed. I was alone in the house with the wounded man and the women; the chinese cook and an old negro servant had disappeared; I tried to persuade some of the women to go to the next house for help, but they were so fear stricken they did not dare to leave. I then got out by the rear of the house, crossed a banana field and several lots; I saw two men at a distance, they were two more of the colonos in my employ who were coming to see what had happened: I told them, and we came back to the house together. They remained with the wounded man and I left the house again. I met a neighbor on horseback, who called out to me to come and succor my son, as he was still alive. I gave him a cot-bottom and he went to get some poles to make a litter, and I to the house , to get blankets, a mattrass, cloths, cologne water and rum,

and hastened to the spot where I was told my son was lying with the others who had been killed. My son had already been assisted into an old cot-bed, conscious but nearly spent from loss of blood. I gave him some rum to revive him, and asked him how it happened, and he replied, "those barbarians have cowardly killed me" and spoke no further from weakness.

I cannot remember how he was taken back to the house The bodies of the six colonos that were killed lay about. One of them, Lito Guerra, a boy of 14, lay close to the cot upon which my son had been placed, and I noticed he had bullet wounds, and his face was cut in several places by machetes. The remaining bodies were also "macheteados" Upon reaching the house my son's clothing was cut off, and I saw that he had three wounds from a machete, on the neck and forehead, and that a ball had apparently gone through his buttocks from right to left, and another had given him a scalp wound on the top of the head. I also picked up a bullet which fell from his clothing and I suppose was the one that went through him. My son recovering somewhat and being himself a physician gave me directions what to do to dress his wounds.

The two following days we remained in the house, the women attending to Don Venancio Pino, and I to my son. I was then informed by the same man who had helped my son that it was said that the Spanish troops intended to return and would finish him and kill me also, so that no one should give testimony against them, and he advised me to hide in the bush, (manigua.) and the same night he returned with others, and insisted upon taking my son and

myself away with them, carrying my son on the same cot-bed and I on horseback. We reached a place of shelter within a cane field, unknown to me, at about 2 o'clock in the morning, and remained here about four days and a half, the only shelter my son had was some boards, or lean-to, over his cot, covered by palm branches, and I lay on palm branches on the ground. A very old man, whom I did not know, was the only means of support we had, for he brought us milk, broth and food, regularly. I found means to write several letters to the U.S. Consul General and sent them to him, and I learn that they reached him. I received a letter from Mr. WILLIAMS, the Consul General, Wednesday night, to the effect that he had provided a safe conduct for my son and myself and the promised safety of the Captain General to bring us to Habana. I proposed then to leave the next morning, but the old man who had been attending us, said we must leave at once. We were then taken from the cane field, leaving at about 9 30 at night, and reached my house at about one o'clock the next morning drenched through by heavy rains. Here I found that the wounded man, Pino, had been taken away by his sons, and that my two missing servants had made their appearance. We passed Thursday here, and yesterday morning, (Friday, March 13th,) I started for Habana, having received another letter from Consul General WILLIAMS, with an enclosure of a copy of General WEYLER'S order. At the railroad station, the store-keeper informed me that a Major with an escort had come for me and not finding me had withdrawn.

I came to Habana without anything further occurring

and went to the house of my nephew, EDUARDO DELGADO, where I am now stopping. My son remains in my house on the plantation.

(Signed) JOSE G. DELGADO.

Before me:

(Signed) RAMON O. WILLIAMS.

U.S. Consul General.

-----o-----

A true copy.

Ramon O. Williams,

Consul General.

Enclosure No.2.

With Despatch No. 2837

H A B A N A , Mareh, 24, 1896.

Copy.

U.S. CONSULATE GENERAL.

HABANA.

On this eighteenth day of Mareh, 1896, before me, the undersigned, Consul General of the United States at HABANA, at No.5 Prado Street, in this city, the place of his temporary residence, personally appeared Mr. JOSE MANUEL DELGADO who being first duly sworn, deposes and says as follows:

My name is JOSE MANUEL DELGADO; I am forty six years of age; un-married; am a physician by profession; I am a native of Cuba and a citizen of the United States, where I resided from the year 1856 until 1877; since that time I have resided in this country engaged in agricultural and medical pursuits. Over three years ago, my father, JOSE GREGORIO DELGADO and myself rented then plantation or farm, called the "DOLORES", also known as the "MORALES", from the name of its primitive owner, and here we were engaged in raising cane for sugar making, and also the raising and breeding of stock, without experiencing any molestation whatever.

On the 4th of Mareh, at about half past ten in the morning, the insurgent forces under command of the insurgent General ANTONIO MACEO, numbering about 4 to 5000 men, as I was informed by the doctors who accompanied them,

all mounted, arrived at the dwelling house of the farm; they made known their intention to remain long enough for breakfast, and some of them took possession of the house, where they intended to have breakfast served to the leaders. My father and myself hastened to show to General MACEO pur papers accrediting ourselves to be American citizens, telling him we were neutrals, and consequently could not oppose him with force. He assured us that no harm would be done to us, and as I heard afterwards, gave strict orders to all the men on the place to remain in their houses, else they might endanger their lives by not obeying them. I heard afterwards that all the surrounding potreros were full of insurgents. MACEO told me also that no harm would be done to our property, that he only wanted to take breakfast on the place, and then leave. He brought his own breakfast but asked permission to use the kitchen. He and his officers, some 15 or 20, took possession of the main hall and had their breakfast served. MACEO also cauthoned me against laying information against him to the Spanish troops, for then if anything happened to him, he would return and burn our fields.

As they were finishing breakfast, about one o'clock, we heard scattering shots at some distance, that seemed to come from the direction of the N.W of the road to Casiguas and Bainoa, and the potrero belonging to Jose Ma. Aguirre y Alentado. MACEO ordered all his forces to mount, the firing increased for about fifteen minutes, some of the bullets striking the houses of the batey. In the meantime, all the colonos or workmen on the place ran for protection into the house, and we immediately shut the

doors and windows. We heard the bugles of the insurgent forces, and they shortly disappeared.

After about ten or fifteen minutes, everything seeming to have quieted down, we opened the front door, and saw that several of our cane fields were burning, in the direction where we supposed was the column, or Spanish troops that had attacked MACEO. Seeing that the fields were burning, and fearing that the oxen yoked to the plows which were abandoned by the workmen, would be burned if not attended to, I and the men who had been ploughing and who had taken refuge in the house, went out by the rear of the house to save the oxen, and as we returned to the house, and about twenty minutes after the cessation of the shooting, Captain AUGUSTO VILLANUEVA, a captain in the Volunteer squadron of Jaruco and a sergeant named RICARDO del VALLE, son of the municipal judge, (justice of the peace) of Casiguas, and a negro volunteer, whom I recognized as named GREGORIO, - - - -, [redacted] the town bell-ringer, with some fifteen or more men, suddenly made their appearance in our house, entering mounted into the very rooms, and at the muzzles of their carbines and revolvers told my father and myself, and the wife and two daughters of Mr. VENANCIO PINO, who had taken refuge in the house, to follow them. My father and myself told him that we were American citizens, neutrals and peaceful citizens, and we both produced and exhibited our American papers, I my passport issued by the Department of State, and my father, a copy of his citizenship certificate, but he replied he had nothing to do with that ; ordered us all to leave the house, and drove us all out, my father, myself, the three

women mentioned, and the following named persons, who were all white men and colonos or workmen in our employ. VENANCIO PINO, 70 years of age; GREGORIO PINO, his son, 37; SIMON GUERRA, 15 years; LITO GUERRA, 13 or 14 years; JUAN de DIOS TAVIO, 20 years; YRENO TAVIO, 17 or 18 years and JUAN RODRIGUEZ, about 16 or 17 years of age.
He told us he was going to take us to the General, and to go forward. I begged him to leave some one of the women to take care of the house, and then he said "let the women stay", and then I asked to let my father, Mr. JOSE GREGORIO DELGADO, an old man over 70 years of age, remain with the women, and the Captain said "let him stay with the women," and the remainder of us were driven ahead to meet the General of the column, who I learned afterwards, was General MELGUIZO. He was stationed in the cross-roads, or place called Cuatro Caminos, about 1000 or 1500 yards distant from the batey of the plantation.

When we arrived in presence of the General, I showed him my American passport, and also a letter received from the United States Consul General at HABANA, in relation to the requisition of our horses, and told him that my father and myself were the lessees of the place, that all the cane then burning belonged to us; that we were American citizens, and I then produced my papers: No sooner had I stated that we were citizens than he became enraged and struck me three times with his open hand over my head and face, knocking off my hat, which I picked up; he was mounted at the time and I on foot, and he said I give his actual words in Spanish: Lo mismo que le fusilo a V. le daria cuatro tiros al Consul Americano, a mi no

me importa nada todos esos papeles de ciudadania americana. (Just as I will shoot you, so I would shoot the American Consul, I care nothing for all those papers of american citizenship.) all this in a tone of the greatest contempt. He called the before named Captain VILLANUEVA, and ordered him with 12 men to take the prisoners to the rear, myself and the other seven persons named being understood to be the prisoners. This Captain VILLANUEVA and the file of men took us about 50 yards to the rear, whilst the Spanish column went in the direction of Bainoa. The Captain ordered us to be tied together by the arms, making a line of us against a stone fence backed by some bushes; then he ordered his men to shoot us, and with the first discharge, and due to our natural struggles the rope broke and seperated us as we fell. At the first discharge of their carbines I fell face down and fully conscious, although I felt that a bullet had grazed my head, but I wished to feign that I had been shot. The Captain ordered his men to use the machete, and they first made another discharge; I felt a bullet strike me in my right buttock, which passed to the ~~left~~ left trocanter of the femur, and the bullet was afterwards found in my clothing when it was cut off me. When I was struck with a machete over the head on the right side of the face, as I lay face down simulating death. The weapon broke in half by entangling itself with the bushes and stone fence before reaching my face. I felt another stroke of the machete on my neck. They fired again, two or three volleys more, probably directed against the others, but I felt another bullet graze

my head and strike on the stone fence. Then they turned me over to search my pockets for money; as I was turned over I kept my eyes closed and my arms in a stiff constrained position, simulating death, but I heard one of the volunteers say, "he is breathing still as his vest is mov-"ing and he has a good color yet, give him another mache-"tazo". I still lay as if dead knowing that my life depended on it, and I felt a tremendous stroke, and heard them say "now he is surely dead", and they left, having done the same to the other victims, who lay all around me, then I lost my senses. The troops appeared to be in haste to join the column again, and seemed to fear the return of the insurgents.

When I came to, I found myself in my own room in the house of the plantation, and was informed that myself and old VENANCIO PINO were the only ones that had escaped, the others having been riddled with balls and innumerable machete cuts, and presenting a horrible appearance.
I remained in the house and was cared for by my father; the women looked after old VENANCIO. At the end of two days, we heard from the country people, that the Spanish soldiery was searching for the wounded in all the houses in the vicinity, for the purpose of having them disappear-that is, of killing us, so that we could not testify a-against their horrible crime. During all this time I was attended solely by my father and without any medical assistance whatever, except what aid my father gave me by my own directions.

Knowing the danger we ran by remaining in the dwelling house, my father determined to hide me and himself in

the cane fields, and was aided in this by the charitable help of some country people, who took us a long distance, where, I have no idea, to a cane field where we remained four days exposed to the inclemency of the weather ; and from which I contracted a bronchitis which with my wounds and loss of blood, put my life still more in danger and in a very critical state for recovery. My only shelter were several cross sticks on end over the cot-bed on which I lay, which were covered with palm branches and an ox-hide, and were blown down by high winds on the third night.. My father lay on the ground on palm branches and covered himself with others. An old countryman looked after us and brought us food, and was the means which my father used to send several letters to the U.S. Consul General at Havana, informing him of our critical condition, and begging him to come to our assistance. At the end of these four days my father received by the hands of a messenger a prompt reply from Consul General WILLIAMS, notifying him that he had seen the Captain General on the matter, and been promised that I would be protected from further harm. With this guarantee, we resolved as soon as we received the letter to return to the house on the plantation and wait there for my transfer to Habana to have proper medical attendance, which up to this time I had not received. We were then taken back to the house that same night, Wednesday the 11th March. My father went to Habana the second day after, and on Sunday he returned with a hospital steward and others. I was taken on a litter, in charge of the Caballeros Hospitalarios to Bainoa, and from this place by rail to Habana, arriving at this, my present residence at nine o'clock that evening,

and have since been properly attended to by physicians and received the care and attention of relatives.

(Signed) JOSE MANUEL DELGADO.

Before me:

(Signed) RAMON O.WILLIAMS.

Consul General.

A true copy:

Ramon O. Williams.

Consul General.

-----o-----

Enclosure No.3.

With Despatch No. 2837.

H A B A N A , March 24, 1896.

Copy.

U.S. CONSULATE GENERAL.

HABANA, March 18th, 1896.

Dr. DANIEL M. BURGESS,

U.S. Sanitary Inspector, M.H.S.

HABANA.

Sir:

I have to request that you will please call at your earliest convenience at the house No.5. Prado, and make a professional examination of Dr. JOSE MANUEL DELGADO, a citizen of the United States, who arrived here on Sunday evening last, and is now lying at said house suffering from bullet and machete wounds received on the 4th inst: on his plantation near Bainoa; and that you will report to this office under your own hand in writing, the result of your examination.

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) RAMON O. WILLIAMS.

Consul General.

Enclosure No. 4

With Despatch No. 2837

H A B A N A , March 24, 1896.

Copy.

HABANA, ISLAND of CUBA.

March 20th, 1896.

Ramon O. Williams, Esq:

U.S. Consul General.

HABANA, Cuba.

Sir:

In accordance with your request of the 18th instant to the effect that I should call at No.5 Prado in this city and make a professional examination of Dr. JOSE MANUEL DELGADO, an american citizen, who on the 4th instant had received bullet and machete wounds at his plantation in Bainoa on this Island, I have the honor now to report that I have examined said individual and that I found on his person the following wounds: First :a gun-shot wound about one centimeter in diameter, the ball having entered the right gluteal region about two inches below the right trochanter and having traversed the posterior walls of the pelvis passed out on the left side in the vicinity of and just above the left trochanter.--

Second: an abrased surface on the crown of the head, (now nearly healed,) apparently caused by a projectile of some kind.- Third: an incised wound beginning in front of the lower lobe of right ear and extending obliquely downward and forward across the trachea, being originally about five and one half inches in length and extremities of the

incision now rapidly closing. This was a deep and very dangerous wound and came near involving the carotid artery and other important structures as well as the trachea.

Fourth: another incised wound now nearly closed, about two inches in length in front part of right auricular region and crossing at right angles the severe wound just mentioned.

Fifth: another incised wound now almost or quite healed, beginning in right occipital region and passing obliquely downward and to the left about two inches, terminating about the middle of the posterior portion of the neck.

All of the wounds are apparently doing well and as sixteen days have elapsed since they were received three of the lighter ones can be said to be nearly or quite well. The region of the place of exit of the ball of the first gun-shot wound or the one through the gluteal and pelvic region is very troublesome to the wounded person, as any motion there causes severe cramps and convulsive action of the muscles of the thigh, leg and even of the foot. The ball in its course probably injured some nervous trunk or filaments and as it is indented and twisted it doubtless impinged against some osseous structure possible in the left trochanteric region. This wound at present is the most serious of all, and is not yet without risk of septic fever, blood-poisoning or other complication.

Very respectfully,

(Signed) D.M.BURGESS. M.D.

U.S.SAN: Inspector M.H.S.

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
MAR 28 1896
DEPT. OF STATE

Habana,
March 26. 1896.

FORM No. 3.

CABLE MESSAGE.

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

INCORPORATED

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Secretary of State
MAR 28 1896

NUMBER	RECEIVED AT	REC'D BY	No. OF WORDS.	FROM
3rd B		Jm	50 Govt	Havana

RECEIVED at 615p Mar 26 1896

Assistant Secretary of State
Washn DC

I received letter yesterday from Dygert dated twenty fourth inst at Guines Jail which is first advice this office of his whereabouts Have furnished governor general with translation and asked for his release so that he may return Rome

Williams Consul General

No. 2838.

U.S. Consulate General.
Habana, March 26, 1896.

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
APR 1 1896
DEPT. OF STATE

Mr Williams
to the
Department of State

To Clerk of Superior Court. Buffalo. N.Y. Apl. 2. 1896.

Asking the Department to please obtain from the judge of the Superior Court of Buffalo, N.Y. a certified copy of the certificate of naturalization issued to Mr Joseph L Lopero in 1881.

Ans 4/8/96

No. 2838.

U. S. Consulate General.
Habana, March 26, 1896.

Hon. William W. Rockhill,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington,
D. C.

Sir:

With reference to the Department's instruction No. 1236, of the 24th January last, informing me that a passport was issued to Mr. Joseph L. Cepero, a naturalized American citizen, under arrest in this city, on July 13th, 1881, I beg to ask the Department to have the goodness to obtain from the judge of the Superior Court of Buffalo, U.S., a certified copy of the certificate of naturalization issued to Mr. Cepero in 1881, for the use

use of his advocate in
his case, Mr Cepero
having informed me by letter
that his original certificate
has been lost

I am, Sir,
Very respectfully,
Your obt. servant,
Thomas J. Williams,
Brig. General

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
MAR 27 1896
DEPT. OF STATE

ASSISTANT SECRETARY
MAR 27 1896
DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

TELEGRAM RECEIVED.

Cipher

From Havana

March 27, 1896.

Received 3:10 P.M.

Assistant Secretary
of State
Washington, D.C

Have presented complaint Delgado case of which English and Spanish copies will be forwarded to morrow. Governor-General tells me case is under investigation as he ordered on receipt of my communication eleventh instant, giving him first information of the occurrence.

Williams
Consul General.

FM

ASSISTANT SECRETARY
MAR 31 1896
DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

No. 2839.

U. S. Consulate General,
Habana, March 27, 1896.

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
MAR 31 1896
DEPT. OF STATE

Mr. Williams
to the
Department of State.

Confirming my telegram of yesterday relating to Mr. Walter Grouch Dygert.

No. 2839.

U.S. Consulate General.
Habana, March 27, 1896.

Hon. William W. Rockhill,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington,
D.C.

Sir.

I beg to confirm my telegram of yesterday reading:

"Assistant Secretary of State,
"Washington, D.C.

"I received letter
"yesterday from Dygert
"dated twenty fourth instant
"at Güines jail which is
"first advise this office of
"his whereabouts. Have
"furnished Governor General
"with translation and
"asked for his release
"so that he may return
"home."

I am,

I am, Sir,
Very respectfully,
Your obt. Servdt,
Ramm A. Williams,
Consul General.

File

ASSISTANT SECRETARY
MAR 31 1896
DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

No. 2840.

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
MAR 31 1896
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

U. S. Consulate General.
Habana, March 27, 1896.

Mr. Williams
to the
Department of State.

Confirming my telegram of to-day relating to the case of Dr. José Manuel Delgado.

No. 2840.

U.S. Consulate General,
Habana, March 27th 1896.

Hon. William W. Rockhill,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington,
D.C.

Sir:

I beg to confirm my telegram of to-day reading:

"Assistant Secretary of State,
"Washington, D.C.

"Have presented com-
"plaint Delgado case
"of which english and
"Spanish copies will be
"forwarded to-morrow.
"Governor General tells
"me case under investi-
"gation, as he ordered
"on the receipt of my
"communication 11th instant
"giving first information
of

"of its occurrence."

I am, Sir,
Very respectfully,
Your Obt. servant,
Lamm O. Williams,
Consul General.

W.

Copy transmitted May 1 1896

Secretary of State.
MAR 31 1896

ASSISTANT SECRETARY
MAR 31 1896
DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

E.

No. 2841.

COPIED FOR CONGRESS.

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
MAR 31 1896
DEPT OF STATE

U.S. Consulate General.
Habana, March 28, 1896.

Rec'd Apl 8, 1896.

Mr. Williams
to the
Department of State.

Mr Whitehouse.
Returned to Hoffman
R. O

Relating to the case of
Dr. José Manuel Delgado.

at the same time confirming telegraphic approval sent to-day.

WK

1 Enclosure.

No. 2841.

U. S. Consulate General.
Habana, March 28, 1896.

Hon. William W. Rockhill,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington,
D. C.

Sir:

In continuation of my despatch No. 2837 of the 24th instant, and series, relating to the case of Dr. José Manuel Delgado, an American citizen, I have now the honor to enclose for the information of the Department a copy, with translation, of the communication I addressed to the Governor General on the 26th instant, and which I delivered into his hand yesterday, in complaint against the summary

order

order for the execution of said citizen given by general Melquizo, in command at Bacolod, and carried out by men under his command, having only missed in the fulness of its intent, by what might be called a miraculous intervention.

I have also complained in the same communication to the Governor General, because of the threat uttered by general Melquizo against the person of the incumbent of this Consulate General, both complaints being based on the treaty provisions existing between the United States and Spain.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,
Your obt. servant,

Ramon O. Williams
Consul General.

1 Enclosure.

Enclosure No. 1.

With Despatch No. 2841.

H A V A N A , March 28, 1896.

COPY.

CONSULADO GENERAL de los

ESTADOS UNIDOS.

HABANA, Marzo 26 de 1896.

Excmo. Sr. Gobernador y Capitan General de esta Isla.

Excmo. Sr.:

De orden de mi Gobierno tengo el honor de llamar la atencion de V.E. sobre el incalificable atentado de que ha sido objeto un ciudadano de los Estados Unidos, pacífico y cumplidor de la ley, el Doctor Don JOSE MANUEL DELGADO; quien en union de siete operarios suyos, subditos españoles, segun consta de la adjunta declaracion que bajo juramento ha prestado ante mi el 18 del presente mes, fué preso en su finca y residencia "Dolores" alias "Morales" situada immediata á Bainoa, provincia de la Habana, el dia 4 del corriente, por un capitan nombrado D. Augusto Villanueva, perteneciente al escuadron de voluntarios de Jaruco, el cual con la fuerza de su mando, compuesta de un sargento llamado D. Ricardo del Valle, hijo del Sr. juez municipal de Casiguas, un negro conocido por Gregorio, campanero de Jaruco, y quince ó veinte hombres mas, lo condujo junto con los siete operarios aludidos á presencia del general MELGUIZO, comandante militar de

Enclosure No. 1.

With Despatch No. 2841.

H A V A N A , March 28, 1896.

COPY.

CONSULADO GENERAL de los

ESTADOS UNIDOS.

HABANA, Marzo 26 de 1896.

Excmo. Sr. Gobernador y Capitan General de esta Isla.

Excmo. Sr.:

De orden de mi Gobierno tengo el honor de llamar la atencion de V. E. sobre el incalificable atentado de que ha sido objeto un ciudadano de los Estados Unidos, pacífico y cumplidor de la ley, el Doctor Don JOSE MANUEL DELGADO; quien en union de siete operarios suyos, súbditos españoles, segun consta de la adjunta declaracion que bajo juramento ha prestado ante mi el 18 del presente mes, fué preso en su finca y residencia "Dolores" alias "Morales" situada immediata á Bainoa, provincia de la Habana, el dia 4 del corriente, por un capitan nombrado D. Augusto Villanueva, perteneciente al escuadron de voluntarios de Jaruco, el cual con la fuerza de su mando, compuesta de un sargento llamado D. Ricardo del Valle, hijo del Sr. juez municipal de Casiguas, un negro conocido por Gregorio, campanero de Jaruco, y quince ó veinte hombres mas, lo condujo junto con los siete operarios aludidos á presencia del general MELGUIZO, comandante militar de

aquella jurisdiccion. Una vez en su presencia, este señor General anadiendo á su accion un lenguaje bochornoso é ignominioso, abofeteó al Dr. DELGADO en el rostro y en la cabeza, estando él montado y el Dr. DELGADO á pie, á la vez que iracundo manifestaba al Dr. DELGADO, al mostrarle este señor ciertos papeles expedidos por este Consulado General, que nada le importaban aquellos, y que tan dispuesto se hallaba á fusilar al Consul General de los Estados Unidos en esta Isla como al propio Dr. DELGADO. Mandó seguidamente al citado capitan Villanueva que doce hombres atasen al Dr. DELGADO y demás personas referidas y que fuesen todos conducidos á retaguardia; donde se llevó a cabo el fusilamiento del ciudadano americano D. JOSE MANUEL DELGADO junto con los siete individuos, súbditos españoles, á que he hecho referencia, ensañándose contra el Dr. DELGADO uno o mas de los voluntarios que por mandato del capitan Villanueva le dieron de machetazos, magullándole barbaramente la cara y dejándole por muerto en el sitio en que cayó. Milagrosamente, puede decirse, que han sobrevivido el Dr. DELGADO y uno de sus operarios nombrado D. Venancio Pino, pues los restantes fueron muertos en el acto.

Á fin de que V.E. se pueda dar cuenta exacta de los sucesos que han rodeado este atentado de que ha sido víctima la honrada persona del ciudadano americano Dr. JOSÉ MANUEL DELGADO, me cabe la honra de acompañar una traduccion de la mencionada declaracion prestada ante mi por dicho señor el dia 18 del actual en su residencia

accidental, calle del Prado numero 5 en esta capital, y tambien otra del informe fechado en 20 del que cursa expedido por el Dr. DANIEL M. BURGESS, Inspector Sanitario de los Estados Unidos agregado á este Consulado General, que á peticion mia y con el objeto de verificar la declaracion del Dr. DELGADO practicó un exámen facultativo de las heridas que sufrió el mismo.

Ahora bien, Excmo. Sr., á fin de que se defina y fije claramente la responsabilidad en que ha incurrido el general MEGUIZO por razon de esta extralimitacion de autoridad, sin ejemplo ni precedente, al mandar fusilar al ciudadano americano pacífico que nos ocupa, debo llamar la atencion de V. E. á las obligaciones mútuas contraidas por los Gobiernos de Espana y de los Estados Unidos en virtud de tratados, en lo que se refiere á los derechos de los respectivos ciudadanos y súbditos de una de las dos naciones residentes en los dominios y al amparo de las leyes de la otra, y cuyas obligaciones por formar parte del derecho supremo de cada nacion han de observar solemnemente los funcionarios de ambos Gobiernos.

Dice el articulo 1º del Tratado de 1795 entre España y los Estados Unidos, ratificado por el articulo 12 del celebrado en 1819:

"Habrá una paz sólida é inviolable, y una
"amistad sincera entre S. M. Católica, sus sucesores
"y súbditos, y los Estados Unidos y sus ciudadanos
"sin excepcion de personas ó lugares".

Pues bien, no obstante hallarse Bainoa en la isla de Cuba y formar esta última parte de los dominios de S.M. Católica el Rey de España, un subalterno de V.E., el general MELGUIZO, desdenando los compromisos u obligaciones contraidas en virtud del tratado y sin el conocimiento de V.E., es decir: haciendo caso omiso de su superior jerárquico, representado en la persona de V.E., a mas de los tribunales de justicia espanoles, se ha colocado aún por encima de la autoridad soberana de la nacion española al ordenar la ejecucion de una sentencia de muerte, dictada por el, por si y ante si, contra el ciudadano americano objeto de esta comunicacion, constituyendo este acto del general MEGUIZO una manifiesta violacion del Tratado de 1795 en su articulo 1°, que he tenido el honor de citar.

Ademas, Excmo. Sr., el artículo 7 del Tratado de 1795 tambien ratificado pr el articulo 12 del de 1819 dice:

"Y en los casos de aprehension, detencion o arresto,
"bien sea por deudas contraidas ú ofensas cometidas
"por algun ciudadano o súbdito de una de las partes
"contratantes en la jurisdiccion de la otra, se pro-
"cederá unicamente por orden y autoridad de la jus-
"ticia, y segun los trámites ordinarios seguidos en
"semejantes casos. Se permitirá a los ciudadanos
"y súbditos de ambas partes emplear los abogados,
"procuradors, notarios, agentes o factores que juz-
"guen mas a propósito en todos sus asuntos y en to-
"dos los pleitos que podrán tener en los tribunales
"de la otra parte, a los cuales se permitirá igual-

"mente el tener libre acceso en las causas, y estar "presentes á todo examen y testimonios que puedan "ocurrir en los pleitos".

El general MEGUIZO en el ejercicio de sus limitadas funciones como comandante o jefe militar de un pequeño distrito, ha asumido una autoridad verdaderamente autocrática; pues ha despreciado y pisoteado, por decirlo asi, todas las garantias solemnemente ofrecidas por España y los Estados Unidos para la proteccion de sus respectivos súbditos y ciudadanos contra cualquier acto de intemperancia de parte de las autoridades.

Si el general MELGUIZO tenia cargos que hacer contra el Dr. JOSE MANUEL DELGADO, debió arrestarlo, poniendolo a la superior disposicion de V.E. de acuerdo con lo prevenido en el protocolo de 12 de Enero de 1877, para ser juzgado conforme al mismo. Pero en vez de hacer esto, el general MELGUIZO, al ordenar sin formacion de causa la ejecucion de este ciudadano americano, no solo ha traspasado los limites de su autoridad sino que ha sobrepuesto su accion y voluntad á la superior del Excmo. Sr. Gobernador General de la Isla, al Gobierno Supremo de España y á su tratado celebrado con los Estados Unidos, violando asi flagrantemente su artículo 7 como su protocolo de 12 de Enero de 1877.

Debo tambien llamar la atencion de V.E. á las amenazas proferidas por el general MELGUIZO á la personalidad del que desempeña el cargo de Consul General de los

Estados Unidos en esta Isla, que siempre es nombrado por el Presidente de los Estados Unidos con la sancion del Senado nacional, y aceptado por real Exequatur firmado por S.M. el Rey de España. Vuecencia no ignora que conforme al artículo 19 del menciomado Tratado de 1795 entre ambas naciones, los funcionarios consulares respectivos gozaran de los mismos privilegios y facultades que los de la nacion mas favorecida, colocándolos por consiguiente recíprocamente en los Estados Unidos y en los dominios de España al igual que los funcionarios consulares nombrados por Francia, Alemania, la Gran Bretaña y otras naciones, todos los cuales en el ejercicio de sus funciones oficiales disfrutan, en virtud de tratados, de la proteccion que les brindan las naciones á que estan acreditados. Por consiguiente debe imponérsele la correccion que haya lugar al general MELGUIZO por sus amenazas contra un representante extrangero.

Puede V.E. abrigar la seguridad, por ser claro é indiscutible, que si un jefe del ejército de los Estados Unidos ordenase la ejecucion de un súbdito de España de la manera inaudita que el general MELGUIZO ha mandado ejecutar al ciudadano americano que me proporciona la honra de apelar al ilustrado y justiciero criterio de V.E., el Gobierno de España tendria el derecho de demandar, de acuerdo con las estipulaciones del tratado, á los Estados Unidos la inmediata reparacion por la violacion del mismo, mas el castigo del delincuente o delincuentes.

Por lo tanto, Excmo. Sr., cumplimentando las instrucciones especiales de mi Gobierno me veo en el caso de pedir que se adopten por V.E. medidas inmediatas conducentes a que el delincuente general MELGUIZO y sus subordinados reciban el castigo a que se han hecho acreedor; asi como que se le facilite el debido cuidado al Dr. JOSE MANUEL DELGADO, con la correspondiente reparacion que se merece, y que la accion de V.E en este caso sea tan rapida como senaladamente ejemplar.

Aprovecho la oportunidad etc. etc. etc.

(Signed) Ramon O. Williams,

CONSUL GENERAL.

Enclosure No. 1.

With Despatch No. 2841.

H A B A N A , March 28, 1896.

Copy.

U.S.CONSULATE GENERAL.

HABANA, March 26th,1896.

To His Excellency the Governor and Captain General

of the Island of Cuba.

&c &c, &c,

Excellency:

By order of my Government I have the honor to call the attention of Y.E. to an atrocious outrage committed on a peaceful and law abiding american citizen in the person of Doctor JOSE MANUEL DELGADO, who, with seven of his workmen, spanish subjects, as appears from his sworn atatement made before me on the 18th instant, was taken under arrest on the 4th instant by captain Augusto Villanueva, of the Jaruco volunteers, at the plantation "DOLORES alias "MORALES", place of his residence, near Bainoa, province of Habana, and upon being conducted by the force under the command of the said captain Villanneva, composed of a sergeant named Ricardo del Valle, son of the justice of the peace of Casiguas, and a negro volunteer whom Dr. DELGADO recognized as one named Gregorio, church bell-ringer of Jaruco, together with fifteen or twenty more men, into the presence of general MELGUIZO, commanding in that district, the latter, being on horseback and Dr. DELGADO on foot, besides upbraiding him in disgraceful language

and slapping him over the head and face, said, on DELGADO showing him certain papers issued from this Consulate General, that he cared nothing for them ; and that he was as ready to shoot the Consul General of the United States as he was to shoot DELGADO himself. He thereupon ordered captain Villanueva with twelve men to tie Dr. DELGADO, with the other persons mentioned, and to carry them to the rear to be there shot ; and he was shot with them, and his head and face cruelly hacked with a machete in the hand of one or more of the volunteers, and then left as dead on the spot where he fell ; but by what may be well called a miraculous intervention, he and one of the workmen, named Venancio Pino, have survived, the rest having been killed outright.

To the end that Y.E. may inform yourself of the facts attending this outrage against Dr. JOSE MANUEL DELGADO, I accompany herewith a translation of the said declaration made by him before me on the 18th instant at his temporary residence NO.5. Prado street, in this city ; and also one of the report dated the 20th instant of Dr. Daniel M. Burges, U.S. Sanitary Inspector attached to this Consulate General, who at my request made a professional examination of the wounds inflicted on the body of Dr. DELGADO in verification of the latter's declaration.

And now, Excellency, in order that the responsibility incurred by general MELGUIZO, in consequence of this extra limitation of authority on his part, without example or precedent, by the shooting of this peaceful american

citizen,may be clearly understood and fixed ,I must call the attention of Y.E. to the mutual treaty obligations entered into by the Governments of the United States and Spain,regarding the rights of the respective citizens and subjects of the one nation while sojourning within the dominions and under the protection of the laws of the other,and which,as parts of the supreme law of each country ,are to be solemnly observed by all the functionaries of both Governments.

Accordingly,article 1 of the Treaty of 1795,reaffirmed under article 12 of the Treaty of 1819,between the United States and Spain reads as follows:

"There shall be a firm and inviolable peace
"and sincere friendship between His Catholic Majesty
"his successors and subjects,and the United States
"and their citizens without exception of persons or
"places.

But, Excellency,notwithstanding that Bainoa is in the Island of Cuba,and therefore within the dominions of His Catholic Majesty,yet general MELGUIZO,an officer subordinate to Y.E. and in defiance of the treaty obligations of Spain,and without the knowledge of Y.E.,has not only placed himself above his superior hierarchical authority,with contempt of the civil or ordinary jurisdiction,but even above the sovereign authority of Spain itself,by ordering the execution of a death sentence, pronounced by himself alone,in the person of this American citizen,breaking thereby in the most contemptous manner this article of the Treaty of 1795,which declares

there shall be a firm and inviolable peace between the citizens of the United States and the subjects of Spain, without exception of persons or places. General MELGUIZO has, therefore, violated the Treaty in its said article, which I have had the honor to cite.

Again, article 7 of the said Treaty of 1795, also re-affirmed by article 12 of that of 1819, says:

"It is agreed that the citizens or subjects of "each of the contracting parties, arrested for of- "fences committed within the jurisdiction of the "other, shall be prosecuted by order and authority "of law only, and according to the regular course of "proceedings usual in such cases. The citizens and "subjects shall be allowed to employ such advocates, "solicitors, notaries, agents, and factors as they may "judge proper, in all their affairs, and in all their "trials at law, in which they may be concerned, before "the tribunals of the other party; and such agents "shall have free access to be present at the pro- "ceedings in such causes, and at the taking of all "the examinations and evidence which may be exhibit- "ed in said trials".

But general MELGUIZO, in the exercise of his limited functions as the military commander of a small district, has assumed an autocratic authority ; for he has disregarded and trodden under foot, as it were, all the safeguards solemnly stipulated by the United States and Spain for the protection of their respective subjects and citizens against the acts of intemperate authority.

If general MELGUIZO had any charges to make against Dr.DELGADO,he should have arrested him,placing him subject to the orders of Y.E. to be tried in accordance with all the provisions of the ~~said~~ protocol of the 12th of January,1877. But instead of doing this he has disregarded all limitations to his authority,and has superimposed his own action and volition over the authority of the Governor General of the Island,the Supreme Government of Spain and its treaty with the United States,by ordering the execution without trial of this American citizen,thus flagrantly violating article 7 of the treaty of 1795,as also the protocol of the 12th of January,1877.

I must also call Y.E.8s attention to the threats made by general MELGUIZO towards the person of the incumbent of this Consulate General who is always appointed by the President of the United States with the sanction of the national Senate,and accepted by the royal exequatur signed by His Majesty the King of Spain. For,Excelleney,under article 19 of the said treaty of 1795 between the two nations their respective consular officers shall enjoy the privileges and powers enjoyed by those of the most favored nation,thus placing them reciprocally in the United States and in the dominions of Spain on an equality with the consular officers appointed by France, Germany,Great Britain and other nations,all of whom are granted by treaty the right to be protected by the Governments by which they are received,while in the exercise of their official functions. Therefore, due correction should be also meted to general MELGUIZO for his threat

against a recognized foreign representative.

Excellency : It is clear and unquestionable that in accordance with the treaty stipulations above cited, were an officer of the army of the United States to order the execution of a subject of Spain in the same unheard of manner in which general MELGUIZO has ordered the execution of this american citizen, that the Government of Spain would have the right to demand from the United States immediate reparation for the violation of the treaty, with punishment of the offender or offenders.

Therefore, Excellency, complementing the special instructions of my Government, I have to ask that immediate measures be taken by Y.E. for the visiting of condign punishment on the offending general MELGUIZO and soldiery ; also that due eare be taken of Mr. JOSE MANUEL DELGADO, with suitable reparation to him ; and that the action of Y.E. be instant and conspicously exemplary.

I am, etc, etc,

(Signed) RAMON O. WILLIAMS.

Consul General.

---o---

ASSISTANT SECRETARY
MAR 31 1896
DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

F dd

No. 2842.

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
MAR 31 1896
DEPT. OF STATE

U.S. Consulate General.
Habana, March 28, 1896.

Mr. Williams
to the
Department of State.

Economic condition of Cuba.

Enclosing a list of sugar plantations whose haciendas have been destroyed by the insurgents within the last few weeks.

1 Enclosure.

No. 2842.

U.S. Consulate General.
Habana, March 28, 1896.

Hon. William W. Rockhill,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington,
D.C.

Sir:

For the information of the Department I enclose a list, furnished from trustworthy sources, of twenty three Sugar plantations whose Bateyes have been fired and destroyed by the insurgents within the last few weeks, in the provinces of Matanzas and Pinar del Rio.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,
Your obt. Servant,
Fitzhugh Lee
Consul General.

Enclosure.

Enclosure No. 1.

With Despatch No. 2842

H A V A N A , March 28, 1896.

COPY.

BATEYES of SUGAR ESTATES DESTROYED.

PROVINCE OF MATANZAS.

PELAYO .	at SAN ANTON.
ARCO IRIS	of LUIS DIEZ ULZURRUN.
LABERINTO	of SERAFIN MEDEROS.
TERESA	of the MARQUIS de la GRATITUD.

PROVINCE OF PINAR DEL RIO.

SAN JACINTO or CRUZ	of GUZMAN BROTHERS.
GERARDO	of HEREDEROS (heirs) OF CAGIGAL,
BEGOÑA	of LACOSTE.
SANTA ISABEL	of ANTONIO OTAMENDI.
DOS HERMANAS	of the CONDE de la REUNION.
MERCEDITA	of ERNESTO A.LONGA.
ROJAS	of BARBERIA.
LABORI	of MATIAS ALDAVE.
ASENTISTA	of ZALDO & FREIXAS.
SAN CLAUDIO	of EDUARDO DELGADO.
SAN AGUSTIN	of FRANCISCO del VALLE.
SANTIAGO	of the CONDE de SANTIAGO
SAN GABRIEL	of FEDERICO LOMBILLO.

REDENCION of EMILIO KESSEL.

VARELA of EDUARDO USABIAGA.

SANTA TERESA. of HEREDEROS de CAGIGAL

SAN JUAN DE DIOS

SAN JUAN BAUTISTA of HEREDEROS de GARCIA & PEREZ and

of MATIAS ALDAVE.

PROVINCE OF HABANA.

EMILIA at GUINES of ESCOBEDO BROTHERS

(23)

HABANA, March 27th, 1896.

F

Fr H

ASSISTANT SECRETARY
APR 3 1896
DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

No. 2843.

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
APR 3 1896
DEPT. OF STATE

U. S. Consulate General
Havana, March 28, 1896.

Mr. Williams
to the
Department of State.

Relating to the case of Mr. Walter Grant Dygert.

Two Enclosures.

No 2843.

U. S. Consulate General.
Havana, March 28th 1896.

Hon. William W. Rockhill,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

With reference to my despatches Nos. 2827 and 2839 dated, respectively, the 18th and 27th instant, in relation to the imprisonment of Mr. Walter Grant Dygert at Güines, I now beg to enclose a copy of a letter received from him dated at the jail at Güines on the 24th instant, in consequence of which I addressed a communication on the 26th of same to the Governor General asking for Mr. Dygert's release in

Güines

1/

2/

order that he may be able to return to his home in the United States.

I am, Sir,

Very respectfully

Your obt. servant,

Raimundo Williams

Consul General.

2 Enclosures.

No. 1. Mr. Dygert's letter referred to.

No. 2. Communication referred to.

Enclosure No. 1.

With Despatch No. 2843.

H A V A N A , March 28th 1896.

COPY.

GUINES PRISON, CUBA.

March 24, 1896.

Mr. Williams, Consul General, United States, Havana.

Dear Sir:

I have now been confined here one month. My name is WALTER GRANT DYGERT. I am an american citizen having been born in the village of Nunda, State of Illinois, July 14th, 1872. I have lately learned that you have received information of my confinement here and I write to give you the circumstances that you may be more fully informed of the facts of my case. From questions asked I learn that I am suspected of being in connivance with the insurgents who are disturbing certain parts of the island.

This suspicion seems to be founded on my being outside of Habana without a permit, which I am now told was necessary. I am a miner by profession; having mined for the last two years in Shoshone County, State of Idaho. I left Idaho last fall and returned to Illinois, arriving there November 4th. I spent the time from then till February 1st, 1896, visiting my father and other relatives who reside in Greenwood, Illinois, and vicinity. My father's name is Hiram J. Dygert and his P.O. address is

Greenwood, Ills. I left there Feby.1st and came to Tampa, Fla., where I stayed one week. While there I was seized with a desire to see the island of Cuba. I left Tampa without taking any time to secure a passport, arriving in Havana on the steamer "Olivette" on the morning of Feby.15. I called at your office the same day, and a gentleman in charge told me he could not register my affidavit of citizenship, but that he would remember my name. I found few in Havana who could speak English and in the main they were not congenial companions for me. These circumstances and the sight of hills and mountains filled me with a desire to be among them. I had not been informed by the Spanish officials or any one that I should not leave the city without a permit; so in a few days after my arrival I left Havana without interruption and spent a number of days in the country. Never having been in the tropics before, the vegetable growth as well as the geological formation was new to me and I wandered farther and farther from Havana getting my subsistence from the natives. Before leaving Havana I had heard that there were insurgents in the vicinity of Matanzas, but none nearer. The country through which I passed was the picture of peace and I anticipated no trouble. One morning, I think it was the 23rd of Feby., I met a column of spanish soldiers. They arrested me and brought me to this place which I learn is Güines. I do not dispute the right of Spain to keep foreigners out of the country, but I claim that I should have been notified not to leave Havana. I only desire to be

allowed to return to my native land if I am not wanted here. I was totally unarmed, when arrested, except two pocket-knives, and I was alone. I have not had and do not desire to have any connection with the insurgents.

Please act as speedily as possible to secure my release. I have not space to write more.

Yours respectfully,

(Signed) WALTER GRANT DYGERT.

Enclosure No. 2.

With Despatch No. 2843.

H A V A N A , March 28th, 1896.

Copy. U.S.CONSULATE GENERAL.

HAVANA, March 26th, 1896.

To His Excellency the Governor General of the Island of Cuba.

Excellency.

With reference to the several verbal and written inquires addressed by me to Y.E. in regard to the arrest of the American citizen Mr. WALTER GRANT DYGERT, I have now the honor to enclose for the information of Y.E., the translated copy of a letter dated the 24th instant in the jail at Guines, in this province, detailing the circumstances of his presence in this Island and of his arrest by a squad of soldiers and delivery to the authorities of Guines.

From the narrative of Dygert it appears that he is a miner by profession and that on going to the interior he was not actuated by any hostile intention towards the peace and order of this Island.

I have, therefore, in compliance with the instructions of my Government to ask Y.E. to please order his release to the end that he may be able to leave for the United States.

I am, etc. etc.

(Signed) Ramon O. Williams,

Consul General.

M.

file

No. 2844.

U. S. Consulate General,
Havana, March 28, 1896.

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
APR 3 1896
DEPT. OF STATE

Mr. Williams
to the
Department of State.

Relating to Mr. Bruce's dispatch No. 33 of the 27th instant.

No. 2844.

U. S. Consulate General,
Havana, March 28th 1896.

Hon. William W. Rockhill,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

In conformity with instructions I forward to you the dispatch No. 33 dated the 27th instant of our consul, Mr. Brice, at Matanzas, and have written him calling his attention to paragraph No. 114 of the Consular Regulations, restricting each dispatch to one subject.

I am, Sir,
Very respectively
Lamm O. Williams,
Consul General.

Confrin File

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
MAR 31 1896
DEPT. OF STATE

ASSISTANT SECRETARY
MAR 31 1896
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Rec'd Apl 8, 1896.

TELEGRAM RECEIVED. Cipher

From Havana

March 30, 1896

Received 11:58 P. M.

Assistant Secretary
of State.
Washington DC.

I expect to receive answer to night from the Governor General to my petition of the twenty sixth, asking for the release of Rygers, as I telegraphed you the same date, anticipating yours of the twenty seventh.

Complaint to the Governor General in case of Delgado will reach you next Wednesday.

Williams
Consul General.

pie

No. 2845.

U. S. Consulate General.

Fatuna, Maich 30, 1896.

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
APR 6 1896
DEPT. OF STATE

Mr. Williams

to the

Department of State.

Acknowledging receipt of Department's instructions numbered from 1308 to 1315, inclusive.

No. 2845.

U. S. Consulate General.
Habana, March 30, 1896.

Hon. William W. Rockhill,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the Department's instructions numbered from 1308 to 1315, inclusive.

I am, Sir,
Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant
Ramon O. Williams,
Consul General.

No. 2846.

U. S. Consulate General,
Habana, March 30, 1896.

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
APR 6 1896
DEPT. OF STATE

ASSISTANT SECRETARY
APR 6 1896
DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

Mr. Williams

to the

Department of State.

Rec'd Apl 9, 1896.

Submitting copy of a complaint of the Amer. citizen, Mr. José Antonio Ferrer, against damages done to his property by Spanish troops.

1 Enclosure.

No. 2846.

U. S. Consulate General.
Habana, March 30th, 1896.

Hon. William W. Rockhill,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington,
D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to submit to the Department the copy of a complaint lodged with this Consulate general on the 28th instant by Mr. José Antonio Ferrer, a native born citizen of the United States, against damages done to his coffee plantation called "Estrella", situated at Alquizar, in this province, by Spanish troops.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,
Your obt. servant,
Ramon O. Williams,
Consul General.

1 Enclosure.

Enclosure No.1.

With Despatch No. 2846.

HABANA, March 30, 1896.

COPY.

To the Consul General of the United States of America at HABANA.

The undersigned, a native born citizen of the United States, begs to state as follows:

That on Saturday the 21st of the present month, while he being in this city of Habana and his brothers Don Tasio and Don Luis, both citizens also of the United States, finding themselves at Alquizar on their coffee plantation called "Estrella", the dwelling house of said plantation was the object of a wanton attack from the column of General Bernal operating in that region; the said building received two cannon shots of grape and cannister, breaking the door and one of the front windows, as well as several of the piazza columns or posts, with great danger for the life of the wives of the aforesaid Don Tasio and Don Luis, that of the former being in the family way; there were besides in the house at the time two small children of Don Tasio.

From my informations it appears that the troops mentioned above had sustained fire with a rebel band in the "Paz" plantation, a quarter of a league off from

"Estrella"; the rebels having fled towards the "Pedroso" and "Buena Esperanza" plantations, the government troops advanced towards "Estrella" or say in quite an opposite direction from that which the rebel's band took. On arriving at the borders of the "Estrella" plantation and after having crossed the "Paz" and "Breto" plantations the spanish column began firing its cannons at the dwelling house of my above mentioned plantation, which was immediately invaded by the soldiery, who ransacked it carrying off from the wardrobes all the jewelry, men clothing they contained as well as a sum of about $60 in money; they also took away everything they found in the workmen's dwellings, arresting at the same time its occupants whom they conducted to Alquizar as if they were insurgents.

Perhaps it may be alleged in justification of such unlawful proceedings that the very same band of rebels under Don Ricardo Borges had visited my plantation in the morning, but the fact of said band having had a fight with the troops later on in quite an opposite direction and at a fair distance, with the retreat of the rebels in quite another direction, goes to show that the troops acted with rashness and imprudence in attacking the house with cannon, it being perfectly clean of insurgents; it must be observed that the cannons were solely fired at the dwelling house of the owners, although there are about twenty other buildings on the plantation.

It must also be observed that the looting was carried out under the pretext of searching the buildings, although no resistance whatever had been made from same.

From the information obtained by the undersigned, the jewelry mentioned above was sold that very night to some parties at Alquizar.

In consideration of all the above and particularly on account of the danger to which his relatives were exposed, and also for the unjustifiable looting on the part of regular troops in the service of a constituted government, the undersigned does by the present most solemnly protest and asks an immediate indemnity for the damage suffered which he values at ($5000) five thousand dollars, as all work has been stopped on the plantation and every thing abandoned.

HABANA, 28 March, 1896.

(Signed) JOSE ANTONIO FERRER.

Sworn to before me, this 28 March, 1896.

(Signed) Ramon O. Williams,

Consul General.

2D ASSISTANT SECRETARY.
Ack & file.
APR 7 1896

Copies for Mr. Adee
Called Apl 9. 1896.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY
APR 6 1896
DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

No 2847.

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
APR 6 1896
DEPT OF STATE

U. S. Consulate General.
Havana, March 30th 1896.

Mr. Williams
to the
Department of State

Relating to the case of Mr. Julio Sanguily on the charge of kwidnapping.

No 2847.

U. S. Consulate General,
Havana, March 30th 1896.

Hon. William W. Rockhill,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to report to the Department on information received from Mr Viondi, the advocate, that the military court having under its investigation the charges against Mr. Julio Sanguily, and some twenty others, for participation in the kidnapping of Mr. Antonio Fernandez de Castro by the the bandit Manuel Garcia, on his plantation near the towns of Bainoa and Aguacate, in the year 1894, has quashed all these cases.

They are still pending, however, before the civil court.

I am, Sir.

Very respectfully

Your obt. servant

Thos. O. Williams

Consul General.

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU.
APR 6 1896

Mr Taylor

ASSISTANT SECRETARY
APR 6 1896
DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

No 2848.

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
APR 6 1896
DEPT. OF STATE

U. S. Consulate General,
Havana, March 30th 1896.

Mr. Williams
to the
Department of State,

Acknowledging the receipt of the Department's instruction No 1312 relating to the condonation in one half of the fine of $750 imposed by the Custom House of this port on Mr. Garcia Pinto, consignee in this city of Messrs John Nix & Co., of New York, in September 1894.

No 2848.

U.S. Consulate General
Havana, March 30th 1896.

Hon. William W. Rockhill,
Assistant Secretary of State.
Washington, D.C.

Sir:

In acknowledging the receipt of the Department's instruction No 1312, with inclosures, relating to the fine of $750 imposed on Mr. Juan Garcia Prieto, consignee in Havana of the shipment of twelve crates of cabbages made to him in September 1894, by Messrs John Nix & Co, on board the American steamer "Yumuri", because of a clerical error committed in the bill of lading and transfered to the manifest, I have to report

in reply, that I have informed Mr. Garcia Prieto, in a letter of this date of the fact of the Spanish Government having condoned the fine in one half of the amount.

I am, Sir.

Very respectfully,

Your obl. servant,

Consul General

Con. Bur. File

ASSISTANT SECRETARY
APR 6 1896
DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

No. 2849.

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
APR 6 1896
DEPT. OF STATE

U. S. Consul General.
Havana, March 30. 1896.

Mr. Williams
to the
Department of State.

Replying to the Department's instruction of the 12th inst. with enclosure of a letter from Mrs. E. S. Mussey of Washington, D. C.

No. 2849.

U. S. Consulate General,
Havana, March 30th 1896.

Hon. William W. Rockhill,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

In reply to the Department's instruction of the 12th instant, with enclosure of a letter from Mrs. C. L. Mussey, of Washington, D. C., directing me to investigate and report the facts relating to the outrage committed on the 4th instand on Mr. José Gregorio Delgado, a citizen of the United States, I have to say in reply that all the facts known to this office have been already communicated to the Department through the

7

sworn declaration of Mr. Delgado which accompanied my despatch No. 2837 of the 24th instant.

I am, sir,

Very respectfully

Your obt. servant,

Ramon O. Williams,

Consul General

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To Treas

ASSISTANT SECRETARY
APR 6 1896
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

No. 2650.

U. S. Consulate General.

Havana, March 30. 1896.

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
APR 6 1896
DEPT. OF STATE

Mr. Williams
to the
Department of State.

Answ'd Apl 23, 1896.

Enclosing a copy and translation of a letter signed by Justo Lial, a person unknown to this office, relating to passports of Chinese laborers.

One enclosure.

No. 2850.

U. S. Consulate General,
Havana, March 30th 1896.

Hon. William W. Rockhill,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

Refering to previous correspondence relating to the passports of Chinese laborers taking passage from Havana for New York, I now enclose a copy and translation of a letter, dated the 20th instant, and signed by Justo Lial, a person unknown to this office, in which he says that said Chinese laborers are now obtaining passports from the Regional Government of Havana to go to New York

as Spanish subjects. If such is the case, this office having no knowledge of the fact, I have to say that I know of nothing that prevents Chinese laborers from becoming Spanish subjects under the naturalization laws of Spain; nor of any rule of the Consular Regulations authorizing the Consular officers of the United States to interfere with the rights of travel of such naturalized Spanish subjects any more than with that of other Spanish subjects native or naturalized, as the writer of this letter suggests to me.

I am, Sir,

Very respectfully,

Your obt. servant,

Lamm O. Williams,

Consul General.

One Enclosure
Letter referred to.

Enclosure No.1.

With Despatch No.2860.

H A V A N A , March 30, 1896.

TRANSLATION.

Ramon O.Williams, Esq.

Dear Sir:

I am informed that at the office of the Regional Government of Habana passports are being issued to chinese laborers to go to New York as Spanish citizens. As this is a combine, it would be well when they go to that Consulate for your signature for you to exact the exhibition of their licenses as merchants.

I am, Sir etc.

(Signed) Justo Lial.

March 20, 1896.

Enclosure No.1.

With Despatch No.285a

H A V A N A , March 30, 1896.

Copy.

Sr.D.Ramon O.Williams.

Muy Sr. mio y de todo mi respeto: tengo noticia que por el Gobierno Regional de la Habana se expiden pasaportes a chinos jornaleros que van a New York, como si fueran ciudadanos espanoles, como esto es una composicion, bueno seria cuando van a firmar a ese Consulado el que V.les haga ensenar los documentos de prueba como son comerciantes.

No molestando a V.mas por hoy queda etc.

(Signed) Justo Lial.

Marzo 20,1896.

Encl. Sept 9. 1896.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY
APR 6 1896
DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

No. 2857.

U.S. Consulate General
Habana, March 30, 1896.

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
APR 6 1896
DEPT. OF STATE

Mr. Williams
to the
Department of State.

Submitting copy of a letter received from Mr. Felix Gorrin y Dominguez, a naturalized citizen of the United States.

1 Enclosure.

Mr. Chilton.

We have recently
instructed the Com.r Gen.l
in two identical cases.
Refer to them and instruct
accordingly for the minor
children &c. for the one who is
of age.

W.R

No. 2851.

U. S. Consulate General.
Habana, March 30, 1896.

Hon. William W. Rockhill,
Assistant Secretary of State.
Washington,
D. C.

Sir:

I beg to submit to the Department, for its ruling in the case, a copy of a letter received from Mr. Felix Govin y Dominguez, dated the 17th instant, asking to have registered in this office his three minor children, born to him since naturalization.

I am, Sir,
Very respectfully,
Your obt. Servant,
Lamar C. Williams,
Consul General.

1 Enclosure.

Enclosure No.1.

With Despatch No. 2857.

H A B A N A , March 30th, 1896.

Copy.

HABANA, March 17th, 1896.

Ramon O. Williams, Esq:

U.S. Consul General.

Habana.

Sir:

The undersigned, a citizen of the United States, naturalized Court of Common Pleas in New York, October 16, 1874, and registered in that Consulate General, desires to have also registered in that office his three minor children, born to him since naturalization, whose names, ages and birth place are as follows:

Maria Luciana; 21 years; born in Regla March 20, 1875

Fernando Felix. 20 years; born Matanzas May 30th, 1876

Amalia Maria Josefa. 18 years; born Nueva Paz, Dec: 14, 1883.

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) FELIX GOVIN y DOMINGUEZ.

4

File

ASSISTANT SECRETARY
APR 6 1896
DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

No. 2852

U.S. Consulate General.
Habana, March 30, 1896.

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
APR 6 1896
DEPT OF STATE

Mr Williams
to the
Department of State.

Acknowledging receipt and confirming telegrams relative to case of Wm Walter Grauch Eggert.

No. 2852.

U.S. Consulate General.
Habana, March 30, 1896.

Hon. William W. Rockhill,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington,
D.C.

Sir:

I beg to acknowledge the receipt of the Department's telegram of the 27th instant, received in the evening of the same day, reading:

"Have your cypher
"telegram twenty sixth
"respecting Dygert. Interview Governor General
"immediately and
"demand Dygert's release
"and if immediate order
"to that effect is not given
"report reasons by cable
"expecting answer from
you

"you to day.
(signed) Olney."
and also another one to-day,
which reads as follows:

"Why no reply to
"cable of twenty seven
"answer impatiently
"awaited.
(signed) Rockhill."

Accordingly, after having made a visit to the Secretary of the General Government on this subject, I telegraphed to you as follows:

"I expect to receive answer
"to-night from Governor
"General to my petition
"twenty sixth asking for the
"release of Dygert as I tele-
"you the same date an-
"ticipating yours twenty seventh.
"Complaint Delgado's
"case will reach you
"next Wednesday."

I am,

I am, Sir,
Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
Ramm T. Williams
Quartermaster General.

Deciphered by
E. L. Whitehouse

Secretary of State.
APR 27 1896

TELEGRAM RECEIVED.

From Havana

March 31, 1896.

Received 8, 30 P.M.

Assistant Secretary of State
Washington, D.C.

File

Governor General informs me that Dygert was made prisoner by a column in field operations and is being examined in the belief that he is insurgent chief Inglesito, I am preparing a statement based on official evidence showing that it is a case of mistaken identity and asking for his release,

Williams
Consul General

Ordonnateur
fde - R.O.

Cuba.
April 8, 1896.

No. 2853.

U.S. Consulate General
Habana, March 31st 1896.

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
APR 6 1896
DEPT. OF STATE

Secretary of State.
APR 7 1896

Mr. Williams
to the
Department of State.

Complying with the Department's telegraphic instruction of the 28th instant

Enclosure
R. O.

1 Enclosure

No. 2853.

U.S. Consulate General.
Habana, March 31st 1896.

Hon. William W. Rockhill,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington,
D.C.

Sir:

In accordance with your telegraphic instruction of the 28th instant reading:

"Williams,
"Consul General,
"Habana.

"By next mail, if
"possible, inform Depart-
"ment how many Amer-
"ican citizens are now
"imprisoned in Habana,
"or elsewhere in Cuba,
"their names, offenses charged,
"how long each has been
"imprisoned, what

demand

"demand has been
"made for trial, and
"the real and alleged
"reason for their non
"trial. - -
- - - -
(signed) Rockhill"

I have now the honor
to enclose for the informa-
tion of the Department:
1st: A list of American
citizens arrested and tried
in the Island of Cuba, since
the 24th of February, 1895,
charged with sedition, etc.
2d: A list of American
citizens arrested and im-
prisoned in this Island
awaiting trial, charged
with sedition, etc.
3d: A list of American
citizens arrested, charged
with sedition etc., released,
deported &c. from the Island
of

of Cuba, since the 24th February, 1895.

With regard to the case of Mr. Eugene Pelletier I beg to refer to my despatch no. 2748, of January 31st last, and to say that I have called the Governor General's attention to same under dates of the 29th and 31st of January and 7th and 17th of February; also, verbally on several occasions.

As to Messrs. Frank Agramonte and Tomás Julio Sainz, our Consul at Santiago de Cuba, has charge of their cases.

I also beg to refer with respect to Messrs. Marcos E. Rodriguez, Louis Someillan, senior and junior, Ladislao Quintero, Walter Grant Dygert and Joseph L. Cepero, respectively, to my despatches nos 2759, 2828, 2836,

2836, 2843 and 2810, and
their corresponding series.

I am, Sir,
Very respectfully,
Your obedient Servant,
Ramon O. Williams,
Consul General.

1 Enclosure:
No. 1, Lists referred to.

1895
Feb

Enclosure No.1.

With Despatch No. 2 8 5 3.

H A B A N A , March 31,st, 1896.

No.1.

LIST of American citizens,arrested and tried in the Island of Cuba,since the 24th of February,1895.

1895. Feb: 24.	JULIO SANGUILY.	Arrested this date on the charge of rebellion; tried on the 28th Novr; found guilty and condemned to life imprisonment ; case pending appeal before the Supreme Court of Spain at Madrid. He is also being tried by the civil jurisdiction for participation in the kidnapping of the sugar planter FERNANDEZ de CASTRO,in the year 1894,by the late bandit Manuel Garcia.

No.2.

LIST of American citizens arrested and imprisoned in this Island of Cuba, awaiting trial, on charges of sedition, &c.

Date of arrest.		Name.	Place.
1895.			
Dec 5.	-(1)	EUGENE PELLETIER.	Cienfuegos.
June ---	(2)	FRANK AGRAMONTE.	Santiago de Cuba.
June ---	-(3)	TOMAS JULIO SAINZ.	do.
1896.			
Jan 17.	(4)	MARCOS E.RODRIGUEZ.	on board S.S."OLIVETTE
" 17.	(5)	LOUIS SOMEILLAN,Sr.	Havana.
" 17.	(6)	LOUIS SOMEILLAN,Jr.	do.
Feb 22.-	(7)	LADISLAO QUINTERO.	Guatao.
" 23.	(8)	WALTER GRANT DYGERT.	Guines.
Feb 24.	(9)	JOSE L. CEPERO.	on board steamer from Cienfuegos to Batabano

No. 3.

LIST of American citizens arrested, released, deported &c, in the Island of Cuba, since 24th of February, 1895. on charges of sedition, &c,

-----oOo-----

Date of arrest .	Place and Name.	disposition .	Date.
	At Santiago de Cuba.		
1895.Feb:23.	(1) AUGUST BOLTON.	released,	April 25
" 23.	(2) GUSTAVE RICHLIEU?	do,	" 25
	At Havana.		
Feb:24.	(3) JOSE M.T.AGUIRRE,	acquitted and deported,	Sep:6
	At Remedios.		
Feb:27.	(4) FRANCISCO CARRILLO,	released and deported,	May29
	At Puerto Principe.		
April 5.	(5) JOSEPH RODRIGUEZ VALDES.	released,	Apr: 6.
	At Matanzas.		
Apr: 6.	(6) JUSTO GENER,	released,	Apr: 9.
" 6.	(7) JOSE M.CARABALLO.	do	" 9.
	At Guantanamo.		
Apr: 30.	(8) MANUEL FUENTES,	released,	May 4.
	At Remedios.		
July 3.	(9) MANUEL VARGAS,	Released & Expelled,	July 13
	At Quivican.		
July 3.	(10) DOMINGO GONZALES Y ALFONSO.	Expelled,	Sept 3.
	At Sagua.		
July 12.	VICTORIANO BULIT PEREZ.	released,	Nov 8.

At Sagua.

Aug: 26.	(11)	JOSEPH C.ANSLEY.	deported/ Sept;21
" 26.	(12)	AURELIO ANSLEY,	do, " 21
" 26.	(13)	LOUIS ANSLEY,	do " 21
" 26.	(14)	JOHN A.SOWERS,	do, " 21
Sept:7.	(15)	CARLOS M.GARCIA y RUIZ,	released, Oct. 7.
" 25.	(16)	JOSE MARTINEZ GONZALES,	released, " 31

At HAbana.

Sep:17.	(17)	MARIANO RODRIGUEZ ZAYAS,	released, Sep: 19
" 17.	(18)	JOSE MARTINEZ MESA,	released, " 19.

At Matanzas.

Decr:24.	(19)	JOSEPH J.TRELLES,	released,Decr 26.
" 24.	(20)	MANUEL W.AMEIVA,	do, " 31.

At Santiago de Cuba.

Mar.15.	(21)	JOHN D.FERRER,	released, Mar:23.

(22) WILLIAM MANNIX, war correspondent, exp'ld, Feb:15

(23) SYLVESTER SCOVELL, a war correspondent, of whom it was reported that he had arrived from the insurgent lines, and it was intended to deport him January 21.

(24) CHARLES MICHELSON,

(25) LORENZO BETANCOURT, two correspondents of New York "Journal", arrested Feb:25 and released Feb: 27th.

(26) ELBERT RAPPLEYE, correspondent of "Mail & Express", deported March 26th,.

file

No 2854.

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
APR 6 1896
DEPT. OF STATE

U. S. Consulate General.
Habana, March 31. 1896.

Mr. Williams
to the
Department of State

Correction in despatch No. 2841,
of the 28th instant.

No. 2854

U. S. Consulate General
Habana, March 31, 1896.

Hon. William W. Rockhill,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington,
D. C.

Sir:

I beg to ask that on the fourth line, fifth page of the enclosure (english) with my despatch 2841, of the 28th instant the word "said" before the word "protest" be annulled.

I am, Sir,
Very respectfully,
Your obedient Servant,
Lamont D. Williams,
Consul General.

N.

Fls

ASSISTANT SECRETARY
APR 8 1896
DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

No. 2855.

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
APR 6 1896
DEPT. OF STATE

U.S. Consulate General
Habana, March 31st, 1896.

Mr. Williams
to the
Department of State.

Relating to the Delgado case.

No. 2855.

U.S. Consulate General.
Habana, March 31, 1896.

Hon. William W. Rockhill,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington,
D.C.

Sir:

With reference to previous correspondence relating to the Delgado case I have the honor to inform the Department that by order of the military jurisdiction the testimony of Mr. José Gregorio Delgado was taken yesterday before the judge of instruction, Lieutenant Colonel Don Genaro Alonso, of the Spanish infantry, encharged with the inquiry. Also, that the same officer has repaired today to the temporary residence, 5 Prado street, and took the

testimony

testimony of Doctor José Manuel Delgado, the latter not being able to move from his bed. At the request of the father, Mr. José G. Delgado, I directed Mr. Adolph Sanchez Dolz, deputy consul general, to be present on both occasions.

I am, Sir,

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

Ramon O. Williams,

Consul General.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY
APR 6 1896
DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

No. 2856.

U.S. Consulate General.
Habana, March 31, 1896.

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
APR 6 1896
DEPT. of STATE

Mr. Williams
to the
Department of State.

Confirming my telegram of to-day relating to Delle Walter Grant Doggett.

No. 2856.

U.S. Consulate General,
Habana, March 31st 1896.

Hon. William W. Rockhill,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington,
D.C.

Sir:

I beg to confirm my telegram of to-day reading:

"Governor General informs me that Dyguerth was "made prisoner by a "column in field operations, "and is being examined "under the belief that he is "the insurgent chief Eugenio. "I am preparing a statement based on official "evidence showing that it "is a case of mistaken "identity and asking for "his release."

I am,

I am, Sir,
Very respectfully,
Your obedient Servant,
Ramon O. Williams,
Consul General.

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
APR 2 1896
DEPT. OF STATE

Habana, Cuba,
April 1. 1896

Confirm File
Confirmed Apl 9, 1896

ASSISTANT SECRETARY
APR 2 1896
DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

FORM No. 3.

CABLE MESSAGE.

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

INCORPORATED

All **CABLE MESSAGES** received for transmission must be written on the Message Blanks provided by this Company for that purpose, under and subject to the conditions printed thereon, and on the back hereof, which conditions have been agreed to by the sender of the following message.

THOS. T. ECKERT, President and General Manager.

TWO AMERICAN CABLES FROM NEW YORK TO GREAT BRITAIN.
CONNECTS ALSO WITH FOUR ANGLO-AMERICAN AND ONE DIRECT U. S. ATLANTIC CABLES.
DIRECT CABLE COMMUNICATION WITH GERMANY AND FRANCE.
CABLE CONNECTION WITH CUBA, WEST INDIES, MEXICO AND CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA.
MESSAGES SENT TO, AND RECEIVED FROM, ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

OFFICES IN AMERICA:

All Offices (21,000) of the Western Union Telegraph Company and its Connections.

OFFICES IN GREAT BRITAIN:

LONDON:
No. 21 Royal Exchange, E. C.
No. 109 Fenchurch Street, E. C.

LIVERPOOL: A5 Exchange Buildings.
GLASGOW: No. 29 Gordon Street.
BRISTOL: Backhall Chambers.

Secretary of State.
APR 1896

NUMBER	SENT BY	REC'D BY	No. OF WORDS.	FROM
5	Co	Kgm	22	Havana

RECEIVED at 948A Apr 1 1896

Secretary of State Washn DC

No 8 Their advocate Zayas informs me
1 Marcos Rodriguez and both
Domillan will be released today

Williams Consul General

CHIEF CLERK
APR 2 1896
DEPT. OF STATE

ASSISTANT SECRETARY
APR 8 1896
DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

No. 2857.

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
APR 7 1896
DEPT. OF STATE

U.S. Consulate General,
Habana, April 1, 1896.

Mr. Williams
to the
Department of State.

Confirming my telegram of to day reporting that Marcos E. Rodriguez and both Somellan will be released to day.

No. 2857.

U.S. Consulate General.
Habana, April 1, 1896.

Hon. William W. Rockhill,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington,
D.C.

Sir:

I beg to confirm my telegram of today reading:

"Secretary of State,
"Washington, D.C.
"Their advocate Zayas
"informs me Marcos
"Rodriguez and both
"Sonedillas will be released
"today."

I am, Sir,
Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
Ramon O. Williams,
Consul General.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY
APR 4 1896
DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

INDEX BUREAU
RECD.
APR 4 1896
DEPT. OF STATE

TELEGRAM RECEIVED.

40

2 M

From Havana

Apl 4, 1896.

Assistant Secy of State,

Received 12.36 P.M.

Washington, D.C.

Acted Apl 8, 1896.

Easter official business suspended
Wednesday till today noon have
no answer to my communication
to Gov'r General of ~~thirty~~ first ultimo
asking Dygerts release but will
inquire later and report

J. Williams,

Consul General.

Deciphered by E.L.W.

Cuba
Oct 10, 1896

N.

BUREAU
REC'D.
7 1896
OF STATE

ASSISTANT SECRETARY
APR 4 1896
DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

TELEGRAM RECEIVED.

From Havana

April 4, 1896.

Secretary of State.
APR 7 1896

Assistant Secretary of State

Washington.

Received 6 20 P M.

Have seen Political Secretary who tells me Dygert will be released in a short time, The delay caused by hitch in the proceedings, also that there is not the least foundation for the rumor of Dygert having been shot by mistake for Duglesito,

Williams

Consul General,

Title

conf.

H

file

ASSISTANT SECRETARY
APR 8 1896
DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

No. 2858.

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
APR 7 1896
DEPT. OF STATE

U.S. Consulate General.
Habana, April 4, 1896.

Secretary of State
APR 6 1896

Mr. Williams
to the
Department of State.

Relating to Walter Grant Dygert.

K. O.

2 Enclosures.

No. 2858.

U. S. Consulate General.
Habana, April 4th, 1896.

Hon. William W. Rockhill,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington,
D. C.

Sir:

With reference to my despatch no. 2856 of the 31st ultimo and to previous correspondence relating to the arrest of Mr. Walter Grant Dygert, a native of the United States, I have now the honor to enclose a copy, with translation, of the communication I presented to the Governor General on the 31st ultimo, showing, by collation of facts, that Dygert is not the insurgent leader called El Guglerito for whom the military authorities

are

are holding him; and asking, in consequence, for his release.

I am, Sir,
Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
James C. Williams,
Consul General.

2 Enclosures:
No. 1 - Copy and translation referred to.
" 2 - Translation of communication from Genl. Govt.

Enclosure No. 1

With Despatch No. 2858

H A B A N A, April 4 1896.

COPY.

U.S. CONSULATE GENERAL.

HABANA, March 31, 1896.

To His Excellency the Governor and Captain General

of the Island of Cuba.

Excellency:

I have to thank Y.E. for the information courteously furnished me by your order from the office of the General Staff and from that of the Secretary of the General Government relating to the arrest on the 22nd ultimo of Mr. WALTER GRANT DYGERT, a native of the United States, who is now being held by the military authorities, subject to inquiry, in the jail of the town of Guines, in this province, on the suspicion that he is the insurgent leader called "EL INGLESITO", and which suspicion I trust to show to the satisfaction of Y.E., by the following statement of facts, to be entirely without foundation:

(1) According to the data furnished by the General Staff Dygert was arrested on the 22nd ultimo on the rail-road track between Guines and La Catalina by forces under the command of colonel Segura.

(2) He was believed to be "EL INGLESITO", an insurgent leader said to be attached to the band under the

command of one Nuñez.

(3) I have ascertained from several sources that the insurgent leader "EL INGLESITO" is a native of this Island, where he has always lived; known at Matanzas as a base ball player; that he has been in the insurrection, as a leader for several months past; and that he is still in the insurrection.

(4) I enclose a list given me at the office of the Harbor Police, showing the names of the passengers arrived at this port on board the American steamer "Olivette", the 15th of last month, February, the sixth name on this list being that of WALTER GRANT DYGERT.

(5) I also enclose a copy of the newspaper EL PAIS, corroborating the arrival here of Mr. DYGERT on the 15th ultimo.

(6) At least one other newspaper has also published the same list, and I will furnish it if Y. E. should so desire.

Therefore, Excellency, the collation of these facts shows that "EL INGLESITO" is a native of this Island, while Mr. DYGERT is a native of the United States; that "EL INGLESITO" is not known to have ever lived outside of this Island, while Mr. DYGERT, with exception of his present trip, has always lived inside of the United States; that the records of the Harbor Police, as well as the list of passengers published in the copy of EL PAIS, herewith accompanied, show that Mr. DYGERT arrived here on the 15th ultimo, while the data furnished from the

General Staff say that he was arrested by the forces under colonel Segura on the 22nd ultimo or say seven days, some of which were spent in this city, after his arrival at Habana from Tampa; thus, proving conclusively that Mr. DYGERT is not "EL INGLESITO"; and that this citizen of the United States is mistakm by the military authorities of this Island for another person.

In view of the above stated facts I have to beg Y.E. to please issue your superior orders to the end that the said American citizen Mr. WALTER GRANT DYGERT be immediately released and enabled to return to the United States.

I am etc. etc.

(Signed) Ramon O. Williams,

Consul General.

Enclosure No. 1.

With Despatch No. 2858

H A B A N A, April 4, 1896.

COPY.

CONSULADO GENERAL de los
ESTADOS UNIDOS.
HABANA, Marzo 31 de 1896.

Excmo. Sr. Gobernador y Capitan General de esta Isla.

Excmo. Sr:

Al tener el gusto de expresar a V.E. mi agradecimiento por los informes que de su orden cortesmente me han facilitado el Estado Mayor y la Secretaria del Gobierno General relativos al arresto, realizado el 22 del mes pasado, de Mr. WALTER GRANT DYGERT, detenido por las autoridades militares en la carcel de Guines en virtud de sospecharse fuese el jefe insurrecto conocido por "EL INGLESITO", confio en demostrar a satisfaccion de V.E. lo infundado de esta sospecha segun se desprende de los antecedentes que al efecto tengo el honor de citar:

Primero: conforme a los datos del Estadp Mayor Mr. DYGERT fue preso el dia 22 de Febrero pasado en la linea ferrocarrilera entre Guines y La Catalina por fuerzas mandadas por el Sr. coronel Segura.

Segundo: se supuso que Mr. DYGERT fuese "EL INGLESITO" jefe insurecto agregado a la partida de un tal Nunez.

Tercero: me he cerciorado por distintos conductos

que el jefe insurrecto "EL INGLESITO", es natural de esta Isla donde siempre ha vivido; es conocido en Matanzas como jugador de pelota; y desde hace ya meses figura en la insurrecion como uno de sus jefes, y donde aun se halla.

Cuarto: me permito acompanar una lista expedida por la Inspeccion del Reconocimiento de Buques de este puerto expresando los nombrs de los pasageros entrados por vapor americano "Olivette" en 15 del citado mes de Febrero, figurando el nombre de WALTER GRANT DYGERT sexto en la lista.

Quinto: tambien incluyo copia dl periodico EL PAIS corroborando la llegada de Mr. DYGERT el referido dia 15 de Febrero.

Sexto: de fijo lo menos otro periodico ha publicado la misma lista de pasageros y si V.E. lo desea tendre sumo placer en remitirselo.

Por consiguiente, Excmo. senor, del cotejo de estos antecedentes se deduce que "EL INGLESITO" es natural de esta Isla, siendolo Mr. DYGERT de los Estados Unidos. Que no se sabe que "EL INGLESITO" haya vivido nunca fuera de esta Antilla, ocurriendo lo contrario con respecto a Mr. DYGERT, que exceptuando su viaje actual, ha vivido siempre en los Estados Unidos. Que tanto los registros de la Inspeccion de Buques como la lista de pasageros publicada en el adjunto numero de EL PAIS, demuestran

que Mr. DYGERT llego a la Habana el 15 de Febrero; indicando los datos facilitados por el Estado Mayor General que dicho senor fue preso por fuerzas al mando del coronel Segura el 22 del propio Febrero, s decir, siete dias, algunos de los cuales paso DYGERT en esta capital, despues de su llegada a la Habana pocedente de Tampa; probando todo esto, Excmo. Sr., de manera concluyente que Mr. WALTER GRANT DYGERT no es "EL INGLESITO"; por quien equivocadamente lo han tomado la autoridades militares de esta Isla, no pudiendo, por lo tanto, juzgarsele por delitos atribuidos a aquel.

Ruego, pues, a V.E. en vista de lo que he tenido el honor de exponerle, se sirva dictar sus superiores ordenes conducentes a que sea inmediatamente puesto en libertad el citado ciudadano americano Mr. WALTER GRANT DYGERT, a fin de que pueda regresar a los Estados Unidos.

Soy de V.E. etc. etc.

(Signed) Ramon O. Williams,

Consul General.

Enclosure No. 2.

With Despatch No. 2858.

H A B A N A , April 4, 1896.

Translation.

GENERAL GOVERNMENT of the ISLAND of CUBA.

OFFICE of the SECRETARY.

HABANA, 30 March, 1896.

To the consul general of the United States.

Sir:

His Excellency the Captain General, under this date, writes to H. E. the Governor General as follows:

"Excellency: I have informed myself of the "contents of the attentive communication of Y. E. of "the 18th instant, with which you are pleased to "accompany the one addressed you on the previous day by "the Consul General of the United States of America "in this city, reminding Y. E. of his note of the "11th instant asking to be informed of the reasons "of the arrest and imprisonment of the American "citizen Mr. WALTER GRANT DYGERT, made in the dis- "trict of Guines, and in virtue of which, I have to "report to Y. E. that the note to which the Consul " General refers has not been received in this Cap- "taincy General, and that Walter Grant (Dygert) is "imprisoned and indicted (procesado) by the mili- "tary jurisdiction, because of having been made "prisoner of war by a column in field operations, "the proceedings being now in course, with the view

"of ascertaining with exactness the facts of the "case".

Therefore, and by order of His Excellency I have to transcribe the above for your information, and in reply to your attentive official letters of the 17th and 26th instant, relating to the said Dygert, with the remark that your note alluded to in the above transcribed communication was duly received by this General Government.

God guard you many years.

(Signed) The Marquis of Palmerola.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY
APR 8 1896
DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

No. 2859.

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
APR 8 1896
DEPT. OF STATE

U.S. Consulate General
Habana, April 4, 1896

Mr. Williams
to the
Department of State

Release of Mr. Marcos
E. Rodriguez and Messrs.
Soneillas, father and son.

No. 2859.

U.S. Consulate General.
Habana, April 4, 1896.

Hon. William W. Rockhill,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington,
D.C.

Sir:

In continuation of my despatch no. 2857 relating to the release of Mr. Marcos E. Rodriguez and Messrs. Someillan, father and son, I have now to inform the Department that they were all released on the evening of the 1st instant.

I am, Sir,
Very respectfully,
Your obedient Servant,
Lawrence O. Williams,
Consul General.

H

ASSISTANT SECRETARY
APR 8 1896
DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

No. 2860.

U.S. Consulate General.
Habana, April 4, 1896.

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
APR 8 1896
DEPT. OF STATE

Mr. Williams
to the
Department of State.

Confirming telegrams
relating to Walter Grant Dygert.

No. 2860.

U. S. Consulate General.
Habana, April 4, 1896.

Hon. William W. Rockhill,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington,
D. C.

Sir:

I beg to confirm your telegram of yesterday, received to-day, reading:

"American Consul Habana,

"Has Dygert been released?", to which I have answered to-day, by telegraph, as follows:

"Easter. Official business suspended Wednesday till to-day noon. Have no answer to my communication to Governor General of thirty first ultimo asking Dygert's release but will inquire later

later and report."

I am, Sir,
Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
Cairn O'Killeen
Consul General.

file

No. 2861

U. S. Consulate General.
Habana, April 4. 1896.

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
APR 9 1896
DEPT. OF STATE

Mr. Williams,
to the
Department of State.

Referring to the despatch dated 31st ultimo of our commercial agent at Sagua la Grande, and calling his attention to the Department's note, attached to instruction No. 48. requesting him not to embargo his despatches.

No. 2861.

U. S. Consulate General,
Habana, April 4. 1896.

Hon. William W. Rockhill,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington
D. C.

Sir:

Referring to the despatch dated the 31st. ultimo, without number, of our commercial agent at Sagua la Grande, with his quarterly accounts, I have to say that I have called his attention to the note which was attached to the Department's instruction No. 48, dated 6th ultimo requesting him not to emblazon his despatches.

I am, sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
Ramon O. Williams,
Consul General.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY
APR 10 1896
DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

No. 2862

U.S. Consulate General.
Habana, April 4, 1896.

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APR 9 1896
DEPT. OF STATE

Answ. Apl. 14. 1896.

Mr. Williams
to the
Department of State.

Relating to the case of Mr Ladislao Eduardo Quintero.

Con. Gen. Barker will talk to him & tell him what to do. Affirm

1 Enclosure.

Mr. Secretary -

You will wish to look over these despatches.

WR

Mr Williams note to the Captain Gen.l, in re. Quintero, is especially interesting.

No. 2867.

U. S. Consulate General.
Habana, April 4, 1896.

Hon. William W. Rockhill,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington,
D. C.

Sir:

With reference to previous correspondence in relation to the case of Mr. Ladislao Eusebio Ludueño, an American citizen arrested on the night of the 22d of February last by a military force at the village of Guatao, near Habana, I beg to enclose a copy, with translation, of my communication of this date addressed to the Governor General again asking for the transfer of his case to the civil jurisdiction for trial in accordance with

the

the treaty of 1795 and protocol of 1877 between the United States and Spain.

I am, Sir,
Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
Ramon O. Williams,
Consul General.

1 Enclosure:
No. 1 - Copy and translation referred to.

Enclosure No. 1.

With Despatch No. 2862.

H A B A N A , April 4, 1896.

COPY.

U.S.CONSULATE GENERAL.

HABANA, April 4, 1896.

To His Excellency the Governor and Captain General

of the Island of Cuba.

Excellency:

Referring to the communication I had the honor to address the Honorable Secretary of the General Government on the 4th and that to Y.E. of the 16th and to the one, also, to the Hon. Secretary on the 24th ultimo, in relation to the arrst and trial of Mr. Ladislao Eusebio Quintero, a citizen of the United States, I have now the honor to inform Y.E. of having received from the Department of State of the United States conclusive evidence of the American citizenship of Quintero, he having been born, as stated in my aforementioned communication of the 16th ultimo, in the city of Key West on the 23rd of October, 1875, being, therefore, still a minor although married to Leopoldina Nodarse, by consent of his father, Mr. Antonio Quintero Vans, also an American citizen residing at Key West, which consent granted before the Honorable A.J.Kemp, judge of the county of Monroe, State of Florida, was in turn duly authenticated by the consul of Spain in the said city.

Therefore, there being no doubt of the American citizenship of Quintero, I have by order of my Government to reiterate my solicitation of the 16th ultimo to the effect that Y.E. be pleased to order his transfer to the civil jurisdiction for trial in accordance with the provisions of article 7 of the treaty of the 27th of October, 1795, between the United States and Spain, according as it is construed by the protocol of the 12th of January, 1877; for having been arrested on the night of the 22nd of last February by a military force within the house of his residence at Guatao, in pacific attitude, without arms in hand, he should have been immediately delivered up to the civil jurisdiction and never to that of war, since his case is clearly embraced in article 2 of the said protocol which says: those captured without arms in hand, even though the arrest and imprisonment shall have been effected by armed force, as was the case in this instance, shall be deemed to have been so arrested or imprisoned by order of the civil authority for the effects of the Law of April 17, 1821.

It is, therefore, clear, Excellency, that the transfer of Quintero to the civil jurisdiction cannot be delayed but in detriment to the treaty of 1795, and the protocol construing it of 1877, which I feel sure is far from the intention of Y.E.

I must also complain to Y.E. against the harsh treatment that has been given to this American citizen, for I am credibly informed that notwithstanding he was wounded by a rifle shot in one arm after arrest, now over a month ago, no doctor has visited him, nor have any medicines been furnished him for the treatment of his wound. I have, therefore, to ask Y.E. to please order that he be given the necessary medical assistance for the curing of his wound.

I am, etc. etc.

(Signed) Ramon O. Williams,

Consul General.

Enclosure No. 1.

With Despatch No. 2862.

H A B A N A , April 4,1896.

COPY.

CONSULADO GENERAL de los

ESTADOS UNIDOS.

HABANA, Abril 4,1896.

Excmo. Sr. Gobernador y Capitan General de esta Isla.

Excmo. Sr.:

Refiriendome a las comunicaciones que he tenido el honor de dirigir con fechas 4,16 y 24 del mes ppdo, la segunda a V.E. y la primera y la ultima al Sr. Secretario del Gobierno General, con respecto a la prision y a la causa de Mr. Ladislao Eusebio Quintero, ciudadano de los Estados Unidos, tengo el gusto de poner en conocimiento de V.E. que he recibido del Ministerio de Estado de los Estados Unidos pruebas evidentes de la ciudadania Americana de Mr. Quintero, habiendo nacido este sugeto segun he manifestado en mi citada comunicacion del 16 del mes pasado, en Cayo Hueso a 23 de Octubre de 1875, siendo por consiguiente menor de edad, aunque casado con Da. Leopoldina Nodarse con el consentimiento de su padre, Mr. Antonio Quintero Vans, tambien ciudadano Americano y vecino de Cayo Hueso, cuyo consentimiento le fue concedido ante el Honorable A. J. Kemp, juez del condado de Monroe, Estado de Florida, y legalizado por el Sr. Consul de Espana en Cayo Hueso.

Y puesto que no cabe duda alguna sobre la ciudadania Americana de Quintero, reitero, de orden de mi Gobierno, mi solicitud de 16 de Marzo pasado al efecto de que se digne V.E. disponer el traslado de su causa a la jurisdiccion civil de acuerdo con lo que previene el articulo 7 del tratado de 27 de Octubre de 1795, segun se halla interpretado por el protocolo de 12 de Enero de 1877; pues al ser preso en la noche del 22 de Febrero ultimo por fuerza militar dentro de su propia casa en Guatao, en actitud pacifica, sin armas en la mano, debio habersele entregado en el acto a la jurisdiccion civil, nunca a la de guerra, por cuanto que su caso esta comprendido de lleno en el articulo 2 del protocolo aludido, el cual dice: que aquellos que sean capturados sin las armas en la mano, aun realizandose el arresto y prision por fuerza armada, como sucede en el presente caso, seran considerados como arrestados o presos por orden de la autoridad civil para los efectos de la Ley de 17 de Abril de 1821.

Por lo tanto, Excmo. Sr., es claro que el traslado de la causa de Quintero a la jurisdiccion civil no puede demorarse sin perjuicio del tratado de 1795 y del protocolo de 1877 que lo interpreta, lo cual tengo la seguridad que dista mucho de ser la intencion de V.E.

Tambien debo quejarme a V.E. contra el duro trato que viene dandosele a este ciudadano Americano, pues se

me informa que apesar de haber sido herido en un brazo por una bala de rifle despues de preso, hace ya mas de un mes, aun no le ha asistido ningun medico ni se le han proporcionado los medicamentos que el tratamiento de su herida demandan. Por lo que asimismo me veo en el caso de pedir a V.E. se sirva mandar que se le preste al ciudadano americano Mr. Ladislao Eusebio Quintero los debidos auxilios facultativos para la curacion de su herida.

Soy etc. etc.

(Signed) Ramon O. Williams,

Consul General.

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REC'D.
APR 1896
DEPT. OF STATE

Cuba
Apl 21, 1896

TELEGRAM RECEIVED.

Secretary of State.
APR 7 1896

From Indiana

April 6, 189

Received 12 01 P. M.

Asst. Secretary of State
Washington

DE

Political secretary informs me that my communication of the thirty first ultimo asking for the release of Dygert, which you will receive tomorrow by mail, has been sent after hearing of the Judge Advocate General to the Judge of Instruction at Guines with recommendation to expedite proceedings so as to accelerate decision.

Williams
Consul General

Deciphered by Riddle

310

Mr. Mr. Adee.
You may wish to see this

2D ASSISTANT SECRETARY.
Ack & file.
APR 15 1896

ASSISTANT SECRETARY
APR 14 1896
DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

Ftr.

No. 2863.

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REC'D.
APR 11 1896
DEPT. OF STATE

U.S. Consulate General.
Habana, April 6th 1896.

Mr. Williams
to the
Department of State.

Relating to the case of the American citizen Mr. Joseph L. Cepero.

1 Enclosure

No. 2863.

U. S. Consulate General.
Habana, April 6th, 1896.

Hon. William W. Rockhill,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington,
D. C.

Sir:

As confirmatory of my despatch No. 2810 of the 7th ultimo informing you of the transfer of the case of the American citizen, Mr. Joseph L. Cepero, to the court of the judicial district of Santa Clara, I now enclose a slip, with translation, taken from El Pais of the 4th instant.

I am, Sir,
Very respectfully,
Your obedient Servant,
Lamon V. Williams,
Consul General.

1 Enclosure.

Enclosure No. 1.

With Despatch No. 2863.

H A B A N A, April 6th, 1896.

TRANSLATED BY CONSUL GENERAL WILLIAMS.

From EL PAIS of Habana, April 4, 1896.

SANTA CLARA, March 30, 1896.

CEPERO.

The case against JOSE LORETO CEPERO HERNANDEZ, arrested last January on board the spanish steamer GLORIA, charged with rebellion, has been remitted to the court of this city for its examination in accordance with the protocol of 1877, relating to american citizens. The examination of this case is encharged to judge Don Romulo Villahermosa, who with the notary Don Domingo Valdes Losada, clerk of the court, is actively engaged in the substantiation of the proceedings, and it is expected they will be ready within a few days for transmission to the upper Court.

CEPERO who is at present confined in the jail at Habana subject to the orders of this court, has accepted his transfer to the court of this judicial district, since on rising in arms he did so within its limits.

Enclosure No. 1
With Despatch No. 2863
Habana, April 6. 1896.

EL PAIS.

Director: D. Ricardo del Monte.

HABANA, ABRIL 4 DE 1896.

CAUSA DE CEPERO.

La causa seguida por rebelión contra D. José Loreto Cepero Hernandez, preso á bordo del vapor *Gloria*, en el mes de Enero último, ha sido remitida al Juzgado de Instrucción de esta ciudad para conocer del delito de rebelión en virtud del Protocolo conminado por R. O. de 1877, referente á ciudadanos americanos. De la instrucción de dicho sumario conoce el Juez de este distrito, Sr. D. Rómulo Villahermosa, quien asociado del Escribano, Secretario de dicho Juzgado D. Domingo Valdés Losada, trabaja con la mayor actividad en la sustanciación de las diligencias procedentes, siendo de esperar que en pocos días sea elevado á esta Audiencia. El citado Cepero, que se encuentra actualmente en la cárcel de esa ciudad, á disposición de este Juzgado, ha aceptado la inhibición propuesta, toda vez que al alzarse en armas lo verificó en el término de San Juan de los Yeras.

No. 2864.

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APR 11 1896
DEPT OF STATE

U.S. Consulate General.
Habana, April 7, 1896.

Secretary of State.
APR 14 1896

Mr. Williams
to the
Department of State.

File.

Relating to an order of the Governor General expelling Mr. Elbert Rappleye from this Island.

2 Enclosures.

No. 2864.

U. S. Consulate General
Habana, April 7, 1896.

Hon. William W. Rockhill,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington,
D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to enclose for the information of the Department a copy and translation of a communication addressed to this office on the 24th ultimo by the Secretary of the General Government notifying this office of the order of the Governor General expelling Mr. Elbert Rappleye from this Island; because, as alleged, of having furnished to the newspaper "Mail & Express", of New York, news, over his own signature, that was as false

false as disparaging to the
authorities of this Island.

I enclose also a copy
2/ of the protest made by Mr.
Rappleye before this office.

I am, Sir,

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
Lamm C. Williams,
Consul General.

2 Enclosures:
No. 1 - Communication referred to.
" 2 - Copy of protest.

Enclosure No.1.

With Despatch No.2864.

H A B A N A , April 7,1896.

TRANSLATION.

GENERAL GOVERNMENT of the ISLAND OF CUBA.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

HABANA, 24 March, 1896.

To the consul general of the United States,

HABANA.

Sir:

His Excellency the Governor General of this Island under yesterday's date has been pleased to issue the following decree:

"Whereas the American citizen ,Mr. Elbert "Rappleye, correspondent in this city of the New "York daily called "THE MAIL & EXPRESS", furnishes "it with news relating to the war, and which are as "false as they are disparaging to the Authorities "and to the Army of this Island, as proved by several "articles published in said journal, especially the "one appearing over his signature in its issue of "the 4th instant entitled "Weyler's Bandits"; and

"Considering: that his sojourn in this Island "is inconvenient and prejudicial from the fact "of his residing near the seat of the war, may give "an appearance of truth to the falsehoods and "calumnies he is propagating in a country, where it

"is not easy to obtain exact information concerning
"the exact events he alleges, thereby, misinforming
"public opinion; and furthermore, because it is not
"to be expected that Spain should tolerate such
"libels, or allow a public propaganda to be carried
"on within her own territory in favor of her
"enemies;

"I hereby order the said Mr. Klbert Rappleye
"to leave the Island of Cuba by the first steamer
"sailing from this port for the United States.

"Communicate the present resolution to the
"Consul General of the United States at Habana and
"report it by cable to the Colonial Minister".

By order of H.E.I transmit to you the above for your information and proper effects.

God guard you many years.

(Signed) El Marques Palmerola.

Enclosure No. 1.

With Despatch No. 2864.

H A B A N A , April 7 1896.

COPY. GOBIERNO GENERAL de la ISLA de CUBA.

SECRETARIA GENERAL.

El Excmo.Sr.Gobernador General de esta isla,con fecha de ayer,se ha servido expedir el siguiente decreto:

"En atencion á que el ciudadano americano Mr. "Elbert Rappleye,corresponsal en esta ciudad del "periódico de New York,"The Mail and Express",le "remite noticias acerca de la guerra,tan falsas "como depresivas para las autoridades y el Ejército "de Cuba,segun se comprueba,entre otros escritos, "con el que,titulado "Bandidos de Weyler" y suscrito "por él,aparece inserto en el número de dicho pe- "riódico de 4 del actual ;y

"Considerando: que su permanencia en esta isla "es perjudicial é inconveniente,porque el hecho de "residir junto al teatro de la guerra,puede dar apa- "riencias de verdad,extraviando la opinion pública, "á las falsedades y calumnias que propala en un "pais donde no se tiene conocimiento inmediato ni "exacto de los hechos,y porque es intolerable que, "desde su mismo territorio,se difame á España,y se "haga pública propaganda á favor de los enemigos de

"su integridad,

"Vengo en disponer: que el referido Mr. Elbert "Rappleye salga de la Isla de Cuba en el primer "vapor que zarpe de este puerto con rumbo a los Estados "Unidos de America".

"Comuniquese la presente resolucion al Sr. "Consul General de dichos Estados en la Habana; y "dese conocimiento por el cable al Excmo. Sr. Ministro "de Ultramar".

Y de orden de S.E. tengo el honor de trasladarlo a V.S. para su conocimiento y efectos consiguientes.

Dios etc. Habana, 24 Marzo, 1896.

(Signed) El Marques de Palmerola.

Sr. Consul General de los Estados Unidos de America en esta capital.

Enclosure No. 2.

With Despatch No. 2864.

H A B A N A , April 7, 1896.

COPY.

U. S. CONSULATE GENERAL.

HABANA, March 25, 1896.

BE IT KNOWN that on this 25th day of March, 1896, before me, the undersigned, Consul General of the United States of Amrica at HABANA, personally appeared Mr. ELBERT RAPPLEYE, and declared under oath to the following effect:

My name is ELBERT RAPPLEYE; I am 29 years of age; married; a citizen of the United States, and my profession is that of journalist, being engaged by the "Mail & Express" , of New York, as its correspondent in Cuba; that about 1 a.m. of this day, Chief of Police Trujillo with another officer came to my residence, No. 53, Prado, and after having roused me up, told me to dress, put on my shoes and come with them; I protested to him, and asked for permission to have Mrs. Cook, the landlady, to interpret for me so I might learn the cause of my apparently being put under arrest. Mrs. Cook was called, and through her, I learned that the police had an order from General Weyler requiring me to leave Habana at noon to-day; I was not served with any copy of the order, but wanted to know the specific charges made against me, to warrant the action of the Government; the reply was that I had written an article entitled

"Weyler's Bandits",or "Weyler a Bandit",or something similar, which had been published in "The Mail & Express" I said I had no recollection of any such article written by me, but that my attention had been called to a story regarding the affair at Guatao,published in "The Mail & Express", but that I had not written it. I then asked Mr.Trujillo for one day's delay at least, as I had already engaged passage on another steamer for New York, he said that it was impossible for him to grant it, but that I could get the Consul General of the United States probably to secure me the delay I wanted, as he was aware of all the facts in the case; then the officers left.Mr.Trujillo returned again this morning at about 8 o'clock, just as I was leaving the house with the intention of calling upon Consul General Williams and the Marquis Palmerola, to learn if the delay would be granted me. I am informed by the Political Secretary, Marquis Palmerola, that an extension of time will be made me until Saturday noon.

I, therefore, protest against the arbitrary action of the Spanish Government in my summary expulsion from this Island, and do declare that during the time I have been in this Island in the exercise of my profession of journalist and correspondent for the "Mail & Express" that I have conducted myself with all propriety and in strict compliance with the laws of the place, that in my correspondence I have never written anything that I did not know to be absolutely true.

And I do further declare that all losses, charges, costs or damages that may now or hereafter shall appear to me by reason of said expulsion, should and ought to be borne by the said Government as the same has occurred as before mentioned, and not by or through any fault of mine.

(Signed) ELBERT RAPPLEYE.

Thus done and protested at Habana this 25 day of March, 1896.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and official seal at Habana the date as above.

(Signed) Ramon O. Williams,

SEAL. Consul General.

Mr. Chilton.

No. 2865.

U. S. Consulate General
Habana, April 7, 1896.

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REC'D.
APR 11 1896
DEPT. OF STATE

Mr. Williams
to the
Department of State.

Relating to the case of
the Schooner "Morieta."

1 Enclosure.

In R. Boers 1/Gr. Undersides
April 16/1896.

No. 2865.

U. S. Consulate General.
Habana, April 7, 1896.

Hon. William W. Rockhill,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington,
D. C.

Sir:

With reference to my despatch no. 2813 of the 10th ultimo in relation to the case of the schooner "Moneta," I now beg to submit to the Department a copy, with translation, of a communication dated the 1st instant by the Commandant General of Marine, as a result of my note to him of the 20th February last, copy and translation of which I had the honor to enclose in my said despatch no. 2813.

I am,
Sir,

Sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
Ramm O. Williams,
Consul General.

1 Enclosure:
No. 1 - The General of Marine to
Mr Williams, April 13 -

Enclosure No. 1.

With Despatch No. 2865.

H A B A N A , April 1st 1896.

TRANSLATION.

OFFICE of the ADMIRAL of the
WEST INDIAN NAVAL STATION.
HABANA, 1 April, 1896.

To the consul general of the United States of America,
Present.

Sir:

In reply to your attentive official communication of the 20th of February last, I have the pleasure to inform you that the proceedings (expediente) had in consequence of the finding of the schooner MONETA have been terminated so far as they relate to the new reclamations on the part of those who made tacit abandonment and relinquishment of their rights, by not appearing within due season in answer to the notices of which they were object.

Under this date the proceedings are returned to the judge of instruction (Fiscal) for the conclusion of the last acts not pertaining to "The National Board of Marine Underwriters" of New York, whose representative never accredited his character as such during the whole course of the proceedings, notwithstanding the efforts made for the purpose.

I am etc. etc.
(Signed) JOSE NAVARRO FERNANDEZ.

Enclosure No.1.

With Despatch No. 2865.

H A B A N A , April 7, 1896.

COPY.

COMANDANCIA GENERAL DE MARINA del APOSTADERO y ESCUADRA de las ANTILLAS.

En contstacion á su atento oficio de 20 de Febrero ultimo , tengo el gusto de manifestarle que el expediente formado por el hallazgo de la goleta MONETA esta terminado en cuanto se refiere á la tramitacion de nuevas reclamaciones por las que tácitamente hicieron abandono y dejacion de sus derechos, no compareciendo en tiempo oportuno á los llamamientos de que fueron objeto. Con esta fecha se devuelve al Fiscal que lo instruyo para la practica de ultimas diligencias extranas á la "The National Board of Marine Underwriters of New York, cuyo representante no llegó á comprobar tal caracter en todo el curso de las actuaciones, no obstante las gestiones que al efecto se hicieron.

Dios guarde etc. Habana, Abril 1, 1896.

(Signed) JOSÉ NAVARRO FERNANDEZ.

Sr. Consul Gral. de los Estados Unidos de America.

TELEGRAM RECEIVED. Cipher

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REC'D.
APR 8 1896
DEPT. OF STATE

Secretary of State
APR 8 1896

From Havana

April 8, 1896.

Received 10:45 A. M.

Assistant Secretary
of State
Washington D. C.

Answering your cipher telegram of yesterday, have to say Governor General is absent to day. I am unable to further report on progress Delgado case. I recommend it be presented immediately to Madrid government through our legation in order to prevent dilatory proceedings.

Williams
Consul General.

[redacted]

ภาคผนวก

H

file

No. 2866.

U.S. Consulate General.
Habana, April 8, 1896.

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REC'D.
APR 11 1896
DEPT. OF STATE

Mr. Williams
to the
Department of State.

Acknowledging receipt
and confirming telegrams relating
to cases of Dygert and Delgado.

No. 2866.

U. S. Consulate General.
Habana, April 8, 1896.

Hon. William W. Rockhill,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington,
D. C.

Sir:

I beg to confirm my telegrams of the 4th and 6th instant reading, respectively:

(1) "Have seen Political "Secretary who tells me "Dygert will be released "in a short time, the delay "caused by hitch in the "proceedings. Also that "there is not the least "foundation for the rumor "of Dygert having been "shot by mistake for "Guglesito."

(2)

(2) "Political Secretary
"informs me that my
"communication of the
"thirty first ultimo
"asking for the release of
"Dyett which you will
"receive to-morrow by
"mail has been sent,
"after hearing of the Ad-
"vocate general, to the
"judge of instruction at
"Gümes with recommenda-
"tion to expedite pro-
"ceedings so as to accelerate
"decision.

I also beg to acknowledge the receipt of the Department's telegram of the 6th instant, which says:

"What progress have
"you made in the Delgado
"case. Your 2835 received.
"Proceedings as reported
"therein show great dilatoriness;

to

to which I had the honor to answer on the 7th instant, as follows:

"Answering your cypher
'telegram of yesterday have
'to say Governor General
'is absent to-day. I am
'unable to further report
'on progress Delgado case.
'I recommend it be
'presented immediately to
'Madrid Government
'through our Legations in
'order to prevent dilatory
'proceedings.' (here).

I am, Sir,
Very respectfully,
Your obedient Servant,
James D. Williams,
Consul General.

file

No. 2867.

U. S. Consulate General.
Habana, April 8. 1896.

Mr. Williams,

to the

Department of State

Acknowledging receipt of
Department's instructions
numbered from 1316 to 1320,
inclusive

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
APR 15 1896
DEPT. OF STATE

No. 2867.

U. S. Consulate General.
Habana, April 8. 1896.

Hon. William N. Rockhill,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to —
acknowledge the receipt of
the Department's instructions
numbered 1316 to 1320, inclusive.

I am, Sir,
Very respectfully,
Your obedient Servant,
Ramon O. Williams,
Consul General.

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REC'D.
APR 10 1896
DEPT. OF STATE

Habana, Cuba,
April 9. 1896.

Form No. 3.

CABLE MESSAGE.

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

INCORPORATED

All CABLE MESSAGES received for transmission must be written on the Message Blanks provided by this Company for that purpose, under and subject to the conditions printed thereon and on the back hereof, which conditions have been agreed to by the sender of the following message.

THOS. T. ECKERT, President and General Manager.

TWO AMERICAN CABLES FROM NEW YORK TO GREAT BRITAIN.
CONNECTS ALSO WITH FOUR ANGLO-AMERICAN AND ONE DIRECT U. S. ATLANTIC CABLES.
DIRECT CABLE COMMUNICATION WITH GERMANY AND FRANCE.
CABLE CONNECTION WITH CUBA, WEST INDIES, MEXICO AND CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA.
MESSAGES SENT TO, AND RECEIVED FROM, ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

OFFICES IN AMERICA:

All Offices (21,000) of the Western Union Telegraph Company and its Connections.

OFFICES IN GREAT BRITAIN:

LONDON:
No. 21 Royal Exchange, E. C.
No. 109 Fenchurch Street, E. C.

LIVERPOOL: A5 Exchange Buildings.
GLASCOW: No. 29 Gordon Street.
BRISTOL: Backhall Chambers.

NUMBER	SENT BY	REC'D BY	No. OF WORDS.	FROM
CO.K.PR	Govt		33	Havana

RECEIVED at 9 PM Washington DC April ~~9th.1896.~~ 189

Assistant Secretary of State--Washington DC.

~~Governor General Has ordered Permission to be issued for the six~~
~~Watchmen of Siguatron Company at Santiago in accordance with your~~
~~telegram yesterday.~~

W illiams,

Consul General.

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
APR 15 1896
DEPT. OF STATE

Pr

BUR. OF STATISTICS
ACKNOWLEDGED
APR 21 1896

No. 2868.

U.S. Consulate General.
Habana, April 9, 1896.

Mr. Williams
to the
Department of State.

Economic Condition of Cuba.

Enclosing a Statement of the exportation of sugar from this Island during the first quarter 1896.

1 Enclosure.

1896.

Distribución de las **249.049** toneladas de azúcar exportadas desde 1.º Enero hasta el 31 Marzo 1895.

	Sacos.	Bocoyes.	Toneladas.
ESTADOS UNIDOS			
4 puertos al Norte de Hateras.	1.748.275	927	228.751
Nueva Orleans.....	...	...	....
Galvestón	...	...	...
Panzacola.....	1.000	...	138
CANADA.....	38.285	...	5.298
INGLATERRA.....	...	....	...
ESPAÑA.....	107.385	....	14.862
	1.794.945	927	249.049

Distribución de las **103.453** toneladas azúcar exportadas desde el 1.º Enero hasta el 31 Marzo 1896.

	Sacos.	Bocoyes	Toneladas.
	671.642	42	92.980
	51.002	...	7.058
	...	...	...
	...	...	...
	...	...	...
	...	...	...
	...	...	...
	24.678	...	3.415
	747.322	42	103.453

NOTA.— Sacos de 310 libras.
Bocoyes de 1,550 libras.
Toneladas de 2,240 libras.

Habana 31 de Marzo de 1896.
Joaquín Gumá.

No. 2868.

U. S. Consulate General.
Habana, April 9th, 1896.

Hon. William W. Rockhill,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington,
D. C.

Sir:

I beg to enclose the statement prepared by Mr. Joaquin Guma' of the exportation of sugar shipped during the first quarter of the present year from this Island, showing the total amount exported to the 31st ultimo to be. 103.453 tons, which have been marketed as follows:

In the United States	96.7 per cent.
In Spain	3.3 " "
	100 - " "

I am,
Sir,

Sir, very respectfully,
Your Obedient Servant,
Ramm D. Williams
Consul General.

1 Enclosure:
No. 1 - Statement referred to.

Secretary of State.
APR 15 1896

Cuba.
Capt. 18, 1896.

Confidential.
No. 2869.

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
APR 15 1896
DEPT. OF STATE

U.S. Consulate General.
Habana, April 9, 1896.

Mr. Williams
to the
Department of State.
Economic Condition of Cuba.

Enclosing an account of the recent destruction of sugar plantation property by the insurgent forces in the districts of Bahia Honda, Cabañas and Guanajay, Province of Pinar del Rio.

1 Enclosure.

Confidential.
No. 2869.

U.S. Consulate General.
Habana, April 9, 1896.

Hon. William W. Rockhill,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington,
D.C.

Sir:

I enclose for the exclusive information of the Department an account of the recent destruction of sugar plantation property by the insurgent forces in the districts of Bahia Honda, Cabañas and Guanajay, Province of Pinar del Rio, given me by an American manufacturer of sugar machinery, who has recently had occasion to visit those localities, and who is known to me to be a person whose statements are worthy of belief.

I am,

I am, Sir,
Very respectfully,
Your obedient Servant,
James O. Williams,
Consul General

1 Enclosure
No. 1 - Account referred to.

Confidential.

Enclosure No. 1.

With Despatch No. 2869

H A B A N A, April 9, 1896.

COPY.

HABANA, April 9, 1896.

At the request of Mr. E. A. LONGA, owner of the sugar plantation MERCEDITA, located in the Cabañas district, province of Pinar del Rio, which has been completely burnt down by the insurgents on the 20th of last month, I accompanied him, so as to examine and make him a thorough report on the present condition of his sugar machinery, which has suffered a great deal by the fire.

The greatest portion of the MERCEDITA machinery was built at our Brooklyn works and can be repaired. Mr. LONGA intends to rebuild his sugar house as soon as the present troubles will be over. The new building will be entirely of steel, and we are already working on the drawings of the new plant, which will be put up with all modern improvements.

My trip to the Vuelta Abajo, and my stay of nine days on the MERCEDITA has obliged me to cross the lines of Spanish troops and to see the Insurgent forces.

I availed myself of my presence on Mr. LONGA's estate to visit other sugar plantations of that district, where we have some interest, on account of the machinery we sold to their respective owners, and which unfortunately have also been destroyed by fire.

The districts of Bahia Honda, Cabañas and Guanajay, in the province of Pinar del Rio, counted three weeks ago 32 sugar estates, of these 17 were grinding and the other 15 were only cultivating sugar cane. The majority of them were already working when the Insurgents entered the province for the second time; but were compelled to stop. Of the above named 32 plantations, 25 have been completely destroyed by fire, that is to say, the sugar machinery houses, dwellings, and other departments, composing the batey of a sugar plantation.

The cane fields have not so far been burned to a great extent; but they have suffered very much, as the canes have been cut to feed the horses of both the Spanish and Cuban troops.

(I visited) five of the estates, whose machinery houses have been destroyed, and the machines are in such bad condition, that owing to the great cost it would be for their owners to repair them, it is very doubtful that they will be in a financial position to go over such big expenses.

The destruction of these estates has been not only the ruin of their owners, but also of all the farmers, who planted cane and therefore of the whole district of Cabanas, which town has been also burned by the rebels.

----------oOo----------

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
APR 15 1896
DEPT. OF STATE

File.

No. 2870.

U.S. Consulate General.
Habana, April 9, 1896.

Mr. Williams
to the
Department of State.

Acknowledging receipt of and confirming telegram regarding the Sigua Iron Company at Santiago de Cuba.

No. 2870.

U.S. Consulate General,
Habana, April 9, 1896.

Hon. William W. Rockhill,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington,
D.C.

Sir:

I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your telegram of yesterday, received to-day, reading:

"Ask permission Sagua "Iron Company of Santiago "station watchmen, not "more than six persons, "on its property with "military permits for "protection and for making "necessary purchases food."

In consequence, I addressed the following communication to

the Governor General, to-day:

"In compliance
"with a telegraphic
"instruction received to-day
"from my Government I
"beg Y.E. to grant and com-
"municate to the proper
"authorities in Santiago de
"Cuba permission for the
"Sigua Iron Company, of
"said city, an American
"company, to station six
"watchmen on its property
"with military permits
"for their protection and
"for the making of the
"necessary purchases of
"food for their subsistence.
"Begging Y.E. the favor
"of an early reply, I am, etc. etc."

On reading the above communication the Governor General immediately granted my request and gave orders for

for the issuance of the permission solicited, of which official notice will be duly given me.

Accordingly, I addressed the following telegram to the Department, which I beg to confirm:

"Governor General
"has ordered permission
"to be issued for the sit
"natchmen of Sigua Iron
"Company at Santiago
"in accordance with your
"telegram yesterday."

I am, Sir,
Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
Ramon O. Williams,
Consul General.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY
APR 14 1896
DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

Answered Apl 17, 1896.

Confidential
No. 2871.

APR 14 1896
DEPT. OF STATE

U. S. Consulate General,
Habana, April 10, 1896.

Secretary of State.
APR 14 1896

Mr. Williams
to the
Department of State.

Enclosing a letter addressed to the Honorable Secretary of State by Mr. Joaquin Sanchez Adan, our Vice Commercial Agent at Nuevitas.

1 Enclosure.

Mr. Secretary:

This will interest you.

W.R

R.O.

Confidential.
No. 2871.

U. S. Consulate General,
Habana, April 10, 1896.

Hon. William W. Rockhill,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington,
D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to enclose a letter dated the 6th instant, received to-day, and addressed to the Honorable Secretary of State by Mr. Joaquin Sanchez Adam, our vice commercial agent at Nuevitas. As Mr. Sanchez is thoroughly acquainted with that part of the Island and with what is going on there his statements, in consequence, may well be considered impartial and correct.

I am,

I am, Sir,
Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
Ramon O. Williams,
Consul General.

1 Enclosure.
No. 1 – Letter referred to.

Vice Commercial Agency of United States

Nuevitas, April 6th 1896.

Sir;

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of Book "Affairs in Cuba".

I beg also to state to you that the insurrection continues in this district, in entirely the same condition, though there is no fighting - the rebels continue to roam the entire district - it is said that everything that comes into the cities, Cattle Vegetables & pays tax to them there are only two large sugar Plantations in this jurisdiction

Vice Commercial Agency of United States

Nuevitas, ...

they have worked free from interference though not protected by Spanish troops —

It appears that an expedition under Rivera has been landed somewhere near the entrance of this Port, it is also rumored that Calixto Garcia landed near Puerto Padre —

I remain Sir
very respectfully
your obt servant
Hoag? Jamieson Jr Lieut
U S Vice Commercial agt

Richard Olney Esquire
Hon Secretary of State
Washington

Ark with 2871. File

WR

Secretary of State.
APR 14 1896

Cuba
Apl. 17. 1896

Confidential.
No. 2872.

U. S. Consulate General,
Habana, April 10, 1896.

Mr. Williams
to the
Department of State.

Economic condition of Cuba.

Enclosing a circular issued at Madrid on the 18th ultimo by Messrs. Garcia-Calamarte & Son, bankers of said place, with translation of its last paragraph.

1 Enclosure

Confidential
No. 2872.

U.S. Consulate General,
Habana, April 10, 1896.

Hon. William W. Rockhill,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington,
D.C.

Sir:

I beg to enclose for the information of the Department a translation of the last paragraph of the accompanying circular issued on the 18th ultimo at Madrid by Messrs. Garcia-Calamarte y Son, bankers of said place, which I take will be interesting for its suggestiveness.

I am, Sir,

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,

Fitzhugh Lee
Consul General.

1 Enclosure:
No. 1 - Translation and circular referred to.

GARCÍA-CALAMARTE É HIJO

SANTO DOMINGO, NÚMERO 20 — TELÉGRAFO.-CALAMARTE.-MADRID

FURCO 5.

Madrid 18 de Marzo de 1896

	9	10	11	12	13	14	16	17	18
4% perpetuo interior contado	62,25	62 80	62,95	68,50	63,25	63 15	62 90	63,05	62,95
4% id exterior	73,-	73,75	74,-	74.55	74,15	74,05	73,70	74,-	74,-
4% amortizable	75,85	76,10	76,15	76,40	75,90	76,15	75,80	75,95	75,80
Bills hipots de Cuba 1886	82,50	84.40	85,10	86 40	85,50	85,30	85,-	85,-	84.85
id id id 1890	72,-	73.-	73,-	73,50	73,-	73,-	72,85	72,50	72 85
Cédulas del Bco Hipotc al 5%	0,00	102,75	102,75	0,00	102,90	0,00	103.-	103,-	103,-
id id id " 4%	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	89.50	0,00	89,-	0,00	0,00
Accs del Banco de España	366,-	366.-	366,-	365,-	364,50	363,-	363,50	363	361,-
id de la Cia Arrts de Tabacos	188,50	0,00	189.50	191,75	191,50	191,50	191,-	190,75	0,00
Londres cheque	29,77 P	29.90 P	29.75 P	29,70	29,73	29.80 D	29,95	30,05	30,13
Paris cheque	119,- P	118,65 P	117.95 P	0,00	118,-.	118,20	119,-	119.30	119,60
Plazas francables de Francia á 8 dfs	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	119.40
Hamburgo á 90 d/f	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	145,95

Oro Alfonsino — — — — — 18,30 % premio

Onzas — — — — — — — — — 19.70 % id

Cambios sobre el Extranjero Muy abatidos á principios de la decena, se reaccionaron el 14 y 15 por efecto de algunas órdenes que afluyeron juntas. El mercado está tan sensible que cualquiera oferta ó demanda lo hace oscilar, como en estos dias, con independencia de los precios del exterior. Generalmente se cree que deben subir bastante los francos y las libras, pero el hecho es que en cuanto decae algo la demanda, se presenta nuevamente la tendencia de flojedad.

Bolsa Muy preocupados los espíritus con el problema de recursos que va consumiendo la guerra, pues están á punto de agotarse los extraordinarios de que se echó mano y no se descubren fáciles combinaciones para allegar los elementos que por mucho tiempo ha de reclamar la insurrección cubana.

CONFIDENTIAL.

Enclosure No.1.

With Despatch No.2872.

H A B A N A , April 10,1896.

TRANSLATION.

x x x x x

x STOCK EXCHANGE: Public spirit is greatly depressed because of the fast exhaustion of the extraordinary resources which were raised for the war, and combinations for the supplying of the funds to be needed for a long while in the suppression of the Cuban insurrection, are not easily discerned.

Acknowledged
June
R-O-

file

No. 2873.

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
APR 14 1896
DEPT. OF STATE

U. S. Consulate General.
Habana April 10th 1896.

Mr. Williams
to the
Department of State

Asking for corrections in despatches Nos 2868 and 2869, of the 9th instant.

Corrections made April 23, 1896.

No. 2893.

U. S. Consulate General,
Habana, April 10th, 1896.

Hon. William W. Rockhill,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington,
D.C.

Sir:

I beg to ask the Department to please direct that my dispatches nos 2868 and 2869, of the 9th instant, be jacketed: "Economic condition of Cuba."

I am, Sir,
Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
Lucien O. Williams,
Consul General.

TELEGRAM RECEIVED IN CIPHER.

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
APR 13 1896
DEPT. OF STATE

From Havana, April 11, 1896.

Received 10.22.A.M.

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Governor General has ordered the release Ladisloa Quintaro. I sent Deputy to see Dygert at Guines, found him well. Governor General has taken great interest in the case but like every other executive authority has to respect action Court having cognizance.

Williams,

Consul General.

Deciphered by Biddle.

Conf.

H

File

No. 2874.

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
APR 14 1896
DEPT. OF STATE

U.S. Consulate General.
Habana, April 11, 1896.

Mr. Williams
to the
Department of State.

Confirming telegram of
to-day relating to Order of
release of Quintero; and, also,
regarding case of Dygert,
under arrest at Guines.

No. 2874.

U.S. Consulate General
Habana, April 11th, 1896.

Hon. William W. Rockhill,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington,
D.C.

Sir:

I beg to confirm my telegram of to-day reading:

"Captain General
"has ordered release of
"Ladislao Quintero. I
"sent Deputy Consul
"yesterday to see Dygert
"at Cuines, found him
"well. Captain General
"has taken great
"interest in this case,
"but like every other
"executive authority has
"to respect action Court
"having cognizance."

Au

On a visit to the Captain General on the 9th instant he told me that he had taken great interest in Dygert's case and had asked the judge to expedite proceedings; but added that he had as all other executive authorities, in like cases, to respect the action of the court having cognizance.

I am, Sir,
Very respectfully,
Your obedient Servant,
Lamon V. Williams,
Consul General.

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
APR 14 1896
DEPT. OF STATE

Mr Adee.
You may wish to see this
File WR

ASSISTANT SECRETARY
APR 14 1896
DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

No. 2875.

U.S. Consulate General.
Habana ~~April 11~~ 1896.

2D ASSISTANT SECRETARY.
Ack and approve the instruction to Mr McGarr.
APR 15 1896

Mr. Williams
to the
Department of State.

Recd rec. Apl 16. 1896.

Relating to the case of Mr Eugene Pelletier ah Lieutenant.

1 Enclosure.

No. 2875.

U.S. Consulate General,
Habana, April 11, 1896.

Hon. William W. Rockhill,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington,
D.C.

Sir:

With reference to previous correspondence relating to the case of Mr. Eugene Pelletier, who was arrested at Cienfuegos last December on the charge of recruiting men for the insurgent ranks, as also to the precedent established in the case of Mr. Joseph L. Lopez, which was transferred from this judicial district to that of Santa Clara for trial, as reported in my despatch No. 2810 of March 7th last, I now beg to enclose a copy

of

of a letter I addressed
yesterday to Mr. MacGarr,
our Consul at Cienfuegos,
informing him of the sub-
stance of a conversation
I had with the Governor
General in which he in-
formed me that the case of
Mr. Pelletier would be tried
by the courts of the judicial
district of Santa Clara, with
the request that Mr. Mac
Garr present the case to the
Chief Military Authority of
that province for its transfer
to the civil jurisdiction for
trial.

I am, Sir,
Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
Ramon O. Williams,
Consul General.

Enclosure No. 1

With Despatch No. 2875

H A B A N A , April 11, 1896.

COPY. U.S.CONSULATE GENERAL.

HABANA, April 10, 1896.

Owen Mac Garr, Esq.

Consul of the United States,

CIENFUEGOS.

Sir:

With reference to previous correspondence relating to the case of Mr. EUGENE PELLETIER, arrested at Cienfuegos last December on the charge of recruiting men for the insurgent ranks, I have to advise you that on inquiring yesterday of the Governor General as to the state of the proceedings in this case, he informed me that its cognizance belongs to the courts of the jurisdiction of the province of Santa Clara, since the acts with which Pelletier is charged are alleged to have taken place there; and that, consequently, representation ought to be made to the chief military authority of that province (general Pando) for its transfer from the military to the civil jurisdiction, if Mr. Pelletier was arrested without arms in hand, as determined by the protocol of of the 12th of January, 1877, which construes, by mutual agreement, article 7 of the treaty of 1795.

This opinion of the Governor General accords with

the precedent recently established here in the case of Mr.Joseph L.Cepero. This American citizzan was arrested last January on board the spanish steamer GLORIA, during her trip from Cienfuegos to Batabano,charged with having taken an active part with the insurgents in a fight somewhere in the province of Santa Clara. He was brought here and lodged in the Morro Castle subject to the military jurisdiction; and was transferred to a civil court on the representation of this office. But the prosecuting attorney of H.M.(promotor fiscal) of this judicial district having given the opinion that the courts of the province of Habana were not authorized by the law to try the case,since the acts charged against Cepero had taken place within the judicial district of Santa Clara,the judge of the court of instruction in this city,to which the case had been sent, inhibited himself from its cognizance because of the law not granting him authority over acts committed outside of the jurisdictional limits of his court.

Consequently,as your consular district is included within the judicial district of the Province of Santa Clara I have to request you to ascertain the status of the case of Mr.Pelletier,and if still subject to the military jurisdiction to ask the Chief Military Authority of the province to order its transfer immediately to the competent civil court, since it appears by the correspondence that he was arrested in Cienfuegos without arms in hand.

After the transfer, Mr. Pelletier will have to appoint a lawyer for his defense as determined by the protocol.

In this connection I beg to refer to my letter to your office of the 20th December last on the subject.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) RAMON O. WILLIAMS,

Consul General.

Copy.

SECRETARY
APR 17 1896
DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

Mr Taison

No: 2896.

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
APR 16 1896
DEPT STATE

U. S. Consulate General,
Havana, April 11 1896.

Mr. Williams
to the
Department of State.

Transmitting a claim against the Spanish Government, presented by Mr José Ignacio Toscano.

One enclosure.

Madrid May 5, 1896

No: 2876.

U. S. Consulate General.

Havana, April 11th 1896.

Hon: W. W. Rockhill,

Assistant Secretary of State.

Washington,

D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to transmit herewith copy of a statement made before me by Mr. José Ignacio Toscano, a citizen of the United States resident in this Island, in which is embodied a claim against the Spanish Government,

for fifteen thousand dollars, as an indemnity for losses and damages occasioned to his property by reason of the operations of the Spanish troops, and the movements of the insurgents in the revolutionary disturbances of the Island.

In connection with the instructions of the Department relative to receiving protests and claims on the part of American citizens, and to forward same to the Department, this office begs to be informed if the labor of preparing such documents, often involving considerable

examination; editing of the data presented, and translation of accompanying vouchers, & may not be consided as notarial and unofficial services, for which it would be in order to charge a fair compensation.

I would further state, that on account of the limited personnel of this office, and the extra labor thrown upon it, such work as that referred to has to be done generally out of office hours, and on holidays when all other public offices are closed.-

I am, Sir,

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

Thos. O. Williams,

Colonel General.

Enclosure:

Statement and claim of Mr.

Jose Ignacio Toscano.

Enclosure No.1.

With Despatch No.

H A B A N A , April 1896.

COPY.

HABANA, April 6th,1896.

Ramon O.Williams, Esquire;

Consul General of the United States,

Habana, Cuba.

Sir:

The undersigned, JOSE YGNACIO TOSCANO,respectfully represents :

that he is a native of this Island of Cuba, having been born in Habana on November 4th,1852,and is therefore forty three years of age; that he is a naturalized citizen of the United States,having resided in said United States from 1869 and reached his majority there, and obtained naturalization at the Court of Common Pleas of Mercer County at Trenton,New Jersey,on the 12th of December 1873 ;

that he is a physician by profession,having followed his studies at Pennington,and the University of New York, where he obtained his diploma ;

that for business reasons he returned to Cuba in 1874 with a passport issued by the Department of State,dated December 16th,1873,numbered 36,293;

that he returned to the United States in about six months,and came again to Cuba in June 1877,with a new passport issued by the Department of State,No.2,011,dated June 15th,1877 ;

that he purchased a farm or plantation in Artemisa, in the province of Pinar del Rio, and has since that time been engaged in agricultural pursuits and cattle raising;

that he has always punctually paid all taxes on his property, and other dues exacted by the Spanish Government, and has faithfully complied with all the requirements of the local laws, as a resident foreigner, and has kept himself apart from the revolutionary disturbances now agitating this Island, and has observed a strict neutrality in all his actions and personal conduct ;

that on the 15th day of March last, insurgent forces under the command of the insurgent chiefs, BERMUDEZ, QUINTIN BANDERAS and MACEO, entered into his plantation called the "AMISTAD", (a) "MONTOTO", and that said forces were therein attacked by the Spanish troops under command of Cols: HERNANDEZ and SUAREZ INCLAN; that during the action which lasted about three hours, great damage was done to the buildings of the place, many animals were killed, and he lost from the number belonging to him, about forty three head of horses and cattle ;

that after the fight and when the insurgents left his place towards the "San Leon", in the direction of Candelaria, his cane-fields were set on fire, the flames spreading to the fences and buildings of his "colonos" or farm laborers and tenants, which loss to him is estimated to have amounted to about 95,000 arrobas of cane, and some 120,000 tobacco plants ;

that on the 24th of March, with the view of establishing a military barrier between Mariel and Majana, the Spanish Government ordered troops under General AROLAS, to oc-

cupy the buildings and the "batey" of his plantation; which was a source of detriment and danger to this deponent, as it exposed his place to the attacks of the insurgents, and prevents him from going to his home, besides it might cause the total destruction of his property;

that he believes, in view of the facts he has hereinbefore set forth, that he has been damaged materially by the loss of his interests and inconvenience suffered, at a moderate estimate, the amount of fifteen thousand dollars ($15,000.-) american gold, and he doth therefore make a claim upon the Government of Spain for said amount, and such further relief as may be allowed him.

(Signed) JOSE YGNACIO TOSCANO.

Sworn to and subscribed before me;

(Signed) RAMON O. WILLIAMS.

Consul General.

---o---

A true copy:

Ramon O. Williams,

Consul General.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY
APR 17 1896
DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

Copy to Mr. Foraker May 11 96

Mr Taussig

Also to Com. Burt

file.

COPIED FOR CONGRESS

No: 2877.

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
APR 16 1896
DEPT. OF STATE

U. S. Consulate General.

Havana, April 11th 1896.

Mr. Williams

to the

Department of State

Transmitting a claim against the Spanish Government presented by Mr. José Manuel Delgado.

Enclosure

No. 2877.

U. S. Consulate General.
Havana, April 11th 1896.

Hon: W. W. Rockhill,
Assistant Secretary of State
Washington.
D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to transmit herewith, the copy of a statement made before me by Mr: Jose' Manuel Delgado, a citizen of the United States resident in this Island, in which is embodied a claim against the Spanish Government

for two hundred thousand dollars, as an indemnity for personal damages, by reason of an outrage committed on him by the Spanish troops, from which he narrowly escaped with life; which act occurred on the 4th. March last, and has been fully reported to the Department in my previous despatches.

In this connection, and with reference to the instructions of the Department relative to receiving protests and claims on the part of American citizens and to forward same to the Department, I beg to repeat as in my immediately preceding

despatch,- no 2876,- that this
office begs to be informed
if the labor of preparing
such documents, often involv-
ing considerable examination,
the editing of the data pres-
ented, and translation of
accompanying vouchers, &c
may not be considered
as notarial and un-official
services, for which it would
be in order to charge a fair
compensation; and I beg
to state further, that on
account of the limited
personnel of this office,
and the extra labor thrown
upon it, on account of the insurrection such work as that
referred to has to be done

must

generally out of office hours,
and on holidays when all
other public offices are
closed.

I am, Sir, very respectfully
Your obedient servant,
Ramon O. Williams
Consul General.

One enclosure:
Statement and claim of Jose
Jose Manuel Delgado.

Enclosure No.1.

With Despatch No. 2877-

H A B A N A , April 11- 1896.

COPY.

HABANA, April 7th,1896.

Ramon O.Williams, Esquire.

Consul General of the United States.

HABANA,Cuba.

Sir:

The undersigned, JOSE MANUEL DELGADO,respectfully represents:

that he is a native of this Island of Cuba, having been born at Sagua la Grande on the 20th of December 1850, and is consequently forty six years of age ; that he is a duly naturalized citizen of the United States,having resided in said United States from the year 1856 until 1877,and that he became naturalized by attaining his majority in said United States ;

that he is a physician by profession,and since his return to Cuba in 1877 has been engaged in the practice of his profession and agricultural pursuits,having leased about three years ago,together with his father,JOSE GREGORIO DELGADO,a plantation or farm called the "DOLORES"/ also known as the "MORALES",and has since then been engaged with his father in raising cane for sugar making, and the raising and breeding of stock ;

that on the 4th of March last,he was the object of a brutal and unprovoked outrage by the Spanish troops under the orders of General MELGUIZO,by whom he was ordered

to be shot to death, and that he was shot and macheteado by them and left for dead ;

that the particulars of this attempt upon his life, he has sworn to on the following eighteenth of March, 1896 in a statement made by him before the Consul General of the United States, while still lying abed wounded and almost incapable of moving, at his temporary residence No.5. Prado St. of this city, to which he was removed from BAINOA on the preceding 15th of March, by orders of Captain Gen: WEYLER, obtained through the intercession of the U.S. Consul General ;

that he refers to said statement which he herewith reproduces, as well as that of his father, JOSE GREGORIO DELGADO, also made and sworn to before the said Consul General on the fourteenth day of March ;

that although said statements were no more than the declarations or affidavits made by his father and himself, respecting the occurences of which they were victims, he doth now make formal protest as a citizen of the United States against the Government of Spain, for the insults and brutal outrage of which he was the object from the Spanish troops under the orders of General MELGUIZO, on the fourth day of March last, and doth further declare that he should receive full indemnity for the personal damages caused him by said troops on said 4th March; by shooting him, cutting him with machetes and leaving him for dead, which acts were carried out by said troops on his person without any cause, reason or provocation therefor whatever, and with disregard and violation of all law;

this deponenet solemnly declaring under oath, that he had violated no law whatever of Spain in these dominions, and that he has observed from the beginning of the revolutionary disturbances now agitating this Island, the strictest neutrality;

that for the aforesaid acts of brutality committed by said Spanish troops, from which he is not assured that he will ever recover, not only on account of the gravity of the wounds themselves, but also from the exposure and want of proper attendance from which he sufferred a number of days, he demands, apart from what his Government may demand for reparation of its honor, a pecuniary indemnity not less than two hundred thousand dollars, in american gold, and the payment of all charges; with which, notwithstanding, he can hardly consider as sufficiently compensated the personal damages caused him, and the moral and material sufferings occasioned by the great danger to his life, not yet secure, and the temporary or absolute recovery of his health and the resumption of his habitual occupations.-

This deponent further submits as a part of this protest, the medical certificate regarding his wounds and condition, issued by the chief physician of the Order of Hospitaller Knights, Dr. JOSE F. ROMERO LEAL, and Don ALBERTO J. DIAZ, Sub-inspector of said Order, which was encharged by Captain General WEYLER with the care of bringing this deponent from Baianoa to Habana, as stated ;

that he also presents herewith as in part corroborating this statement, the certificate given by the sub-inspector and surgeon respectively of said Order of

Hospitaller Knights,Don ALBERTO J.DIAZ and Dr.FERNANDO PLAZAOLA,of the operation performed by them of the amputation of the right arm of Don VENANCIO PINO,who is referred to in the declarations of the deponent's father and himself,as the only survivor besides the deponent of the outrage committed by the Spanish troops on March 4th, as stated;

that he will endeavor by all means possible to obtain the statement of said PINO,in order to present same as part of this statement and in corroboration thereof.

WHEREFORE, this deponent respectfully represents , that he should be indemnified by the Government of Spain in the sum he claims,and relief to such further extent as he may be entitled to.

(Signed)Jose Manuel Delgado.

-----o-----

U.S.CONSULATE GENERAL.

HABANA,Cuba. s.s.

On this the seventh day of April,1896,before me,the undersigned,U.S.Consul General at HABANA,personally appeared Mr.JOSE MANUEL DELGADO,to me known,who being duly sworn,deposes and says that the facts set forth in the foregoing statement are true.

(SEAL.) WITNESS my hand and official seal,date as above.

(Signed) RAMON O.WILLIAMS.

Consul General.

-----o-----

A true copy:

Ramon O. Williams,

Consul General.

Copy of certificate respecting Mr.JOSE MANUEL DELGADO.

Don JOSÉ F.ROMERO y LEAL, Profesor en Medicina y Cirugia, Presidente Inspector General, Facultativo de la Orden Caballeros Hospitalarios Espanoles de San Juan Bautista, &c, &c, y Dr.ALBERTO J.DIAZ, Sub-inspector de la Orden, CERTIFICAN, que han reconocido y curado de primera intencion á un individuo blanco que dijo llamarse D.JOSÉ MANUEL DELGADO, natural de Sagua la Grande, de cuarenta y cinco años, soltero, medico cirujano y vecino de la finca "Morales" ó "Dolores" sita en Bainoa, el cual pr4sentaba: una herida incisa de siete centímetros de extension, que empezando en la region auricular derecha, termina en el angulo del mismo lado del maxilar inferior, interesando la piel, el tejido celular y músculos de la region; otra herida incisa encima de la anteriormente descrita que tiene dos centímetros de extension, posicion horizontal formando con la citada un ángulo recto interno; otra herida incisa de cuatro centímetros de extension que empezando en la parte derecha de la region occipital se dirije oblícuamente hacia abajo y á la izquierda y viene á terminar en la parte media y posterior del cuello; una herida por arma de fuego de bordes redondos de un centímetro de diámetro situada en la region glutea derecha y cuyo proyectil bordeando los organos contenidos en la cavidad abdominal tiene su orificio de salida en la region trocanteriana izquierda habiendo lesionado á su paso el trocanter; siendo el

pronostico de estas lesiones grave.

HABANA, Marzo quince de mil ocho cientos noventa y seis. (Signed) A.J.DIAZ. J.F.ROMERO y LEAL.

-----o-----

A true copy:

Consul General.

-----o-----

TRANSLATION.

We, JOSE F.ROMERO y LEAL,Professor in Medicine and Surgery,President Inspector General,member of the Order of Spanish Knights Hospitallers of St.John the Baptist,&c and Dr.ALBERTO J.DIAZ,Sub-inspector of said Order; DO HEREBY CERTIFY, that we have examined and healed by first intention,an adult white person named JOSE MANUEL DELGADO,native of Sagua la Grande, 45 years of age,single, a physician and resident on the farm "MORALES" alias "DOLORES", situated in Bainoa, who showed: an incised wound of seven centimeters long,beginning in the right auricular region and terminating in the angle on the same side of the lower jaw; involving the skin, cellular tissue and muscles of said region;,another incised wound above the one just described two centimeters long beginning in right horizontal position and forming with the one just described,a right inner angle; another incised wound four centimeters long,beginning in the right occipital region, and passing obliquely downward to the left terminating in the middle of the posterior portion of the neck; a gun-shot wound with round borders of a centimeter in diameter,situated in the right gluteal region,and the projectile of which bordering the organs contained in the abdominal cavity has its passing out orifice in the left trochanter region,having injured in passing the trochanter; the prognostic of these injuries is considered as serious. HAVANA' March 15th,1896.
(Signed) A.J.DIAZ.- J.F.ROMERO y LEAL.

Copy. of the certificate respecting D, VENANCIO PINO.

Don ALBERTO J.DIAZ y NAVARRO, y Don FERNANDO de PLAZAOLA y COTILLA, Sub inspector y Medico respectivamente de la Orden de Caballeros Hospitalarios de San Juan Bautista, CERTIFICAN:

Que hoy á las doce del dia han procedido á operar á Don VENANCIO PINO, natural de esta Provincia, como de setenta años de edad, casado y vecino del término de Bainoa, el que presentaba la fractura conminuta del hueso humero derecho, á causa de una herida por proyectil de arma de fuego que sufrió diez y nueve dias antes; en el acto operatorio y despues de haber intentado la amputacion del miembro por su tercio superior, se procedió á la decolacion del mismo por estar completamente destruida el hueso hasta la cavidad articular.

Ygualmente presentaba dicho individuo en la region occipital bi-parietal tres heridas por arma de fuego, que interesaban solamente el cuero cabelludo, siendo éstas últimas lesiones leves, y grave la primera descrita.

Y á peticion del interesado expiden la presente en Bainoa Provincia de la Habana a 23 de Marzo de 1896.

(Signed) A.J.DIAZ. FERNANDO de PLAZAOLA.

-----o-----

A true copy:

Ramon O. Williams,
Consul General.

Translation.

Don ALBERTO J.DIAZ y NAVARRO and Don FERNANDO de PLAZAOLA y COTILLA, Sub-inspector and Physician respectively of the Order Of Knights Hospitallers of St.John the Baptist, DO HEREBY CERTIFY: that at noon of this day they proceeded to operate upon Don VENANCIO PINO, a native of this Province, about 70 years of age, married and a resident of the town of Bainoa, who presented a comminuted fracture of the right humerus, caused by a gun-shot wound which he received nineteen days previously; at the act of operating and after having attempted the amputation of the member at the upper third, proceeded to perform complete excision of the arm as the bone was completely destroyed as far as the articular cavity.

The same person also presented several gun-shot (three) wounds on the bi-occipital parietal region, which only involved the hairy scalp, and are of slight injury, but the first described is considered grave or serious.

And at the request of the party concerned we issue this certificate at Bainoa, Province of Havana, March 23, 1896.

(Signed) A.J.DIAZ. FERNANDO de PLAZAOLA.

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Com Bur.

Secretary of State.
APR 16 1896

Ark Style

Cuba
April 17. 1896.

Confidential
No. 2878.

U.S. Consulate General.
Habana, April 11, 1896.

Mr. Williams
to the
Department of State

Economic Condition of Cuba.

Enclosing a slip, with translation, from El Pais of to-day.

1 Enclosure.

Confidential.
No. 2878.

U.S. Consulate General.
Habana, April 11, 1896.

Hon. William W. Rockhill,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

Sir.

As conveying an idea of the present misery now suffered by many people in the interior parts of this Island, I now enclose a slip, with translation, taken from El País, of to-day, dated at Sancti Spíritus on the 5th instant, relating to the effects of the concentration of the country people of that province into the city.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
Ramon O. Williams,
Consul General.

1/ Enclosure.
No. 1 - Slip and translation referred to.

Confidential.

Enclosure No.1

With Despatch No. 2378.

H A B A N A , April 11,1896.

TRANSLATED from EL PAIS, of HABANA, April 11, 1896.

----------oOo---------

SANCTI SPRITUS, 5 April, 1896.

THE CONCENTRATION OF THE COUNTRY PEOPLE IN THE CITIES.

Within the last few days the pictures of despair presented by people flocking from the country into the city have succeeded each other at intervals of seconds of time.

The order for the concentration expires to-morrow, and there are many families in the country who know nothing of it from notice of it not having reached them. An extension of the term is very necessary even as a patriotic measure, since unfortunately the effects of that order cannot be suspended.

The situation of the people concentrated is going to be difficult from all points of view; and the more so from a measure of this Military Commandancy in obedience of superior order, which prohibits the planting of corn and plantains, and will also surely embrace the sugar cane which is of double use:- the tops as fodder for cattle and the stalk for the manufacture of sugar;

the same measure limiting its cultivation within the radius of 500 meters of the forts, which is an extremely limited space, when taking into consideration the fact that the furthest fort is just outside of the city, and the number of people ordered in from the country is large.

---------oOo---------

Enclosure No. 1
with Despatch No. 2878
Habana, April 11, 1896.

DE SANCTI SPIRITUS.

Abril 5 *de* 1896.

Sr. Director de EL PAÍS.

LA CONCENTRACIÓN.

En estos dias los cuadros de lástima se han sucedido por segundos, con la venida de las familias del campo á la ciudad.

Mañana expira el plazo y quedarán fuera muchas familias que todavía desconocen la orden de concentración, que sólo ha podido llegar á los menos distantes á esta cabecera.

Una prórroga se imponía hasta como necesaria á la causa nacional, ya que desgraciadamente no se pudiera suspender los efectos del bando.

La situación de los concentrados va á ser dificilísima por todos conceptos; y más aún con una disposición de esta Comandancia Militar, de orden superior, que prohibe la siembra de plátanos y de maíz, y que seguramente comprenderá á la caña que es una planta de doble producto, el cohollo y la caña; en dicha disposición se señalan 500 metros solamente de extra-radio de los fuertes para zona de cultivo, lo que resulta limitadísimo si se tiene en cuenta que los fuertes exteriores están muy avanzados hácia la población y el crecido número de concentrados.

El Corresponsal.

Mr. Taisen.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY
APR 21 1896
DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

No. 289. bis

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
APR 20 1896
DEPT. OF STATE

U. S. Consulate General
Batavia, April 11, 1896.

Madrid May 1896

Mr. Williams
to the
Department of State.

Enclosing Claim of —
F. J. Caguioa, a citizen of
the United States.

One inclosure.

No. 2847. bis

U. S. Consulate General.
Habana, April 11, 1896.

Hon. William W. Rockhill,
Assistant Secretary of State.
Washington,
D. C.

Sir:

In conformity with the Department's instruction No. 1263. of the 19th of February last, I enclose, herewith, a claim received to day from Mr. Parker, our commercial agent at Sagua la Grande, in a letter dated the 4th instant, of

F. J. Cazanas, a citizen of the United States, for expropriation and impressment of his property in animals by the Spanish troops under regular command of their officers; and likewise for the

destruction of property in growing sugar cane and fences by Spanish subjects in revolt, aggregating $39.843.00 Spanish gold.

I am, sir,

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

Ramon O. Williams,

Consul General.

Enclosure.

Claim of F. J. Cayuras.

To
The Honorable Secretary of State
Washington,
D. C.

Sir;

Your petitioner would respectfully state, that, he is a citizen of the United States, making his home, temporarily, in the district of Sagua, island of Cuba; where he has valuable property in lands and blooded stock-growing cane and breeding fine stock being his business.

I was born in Sagua province of Santa Clara Cuba, on the 20th day of June 1840. By naturalization I became a citizen of the United States, in the year 1871; certified copy of naturalization papers attached herewith.

Your petitioner begs, through the good offices of the State Department the interposition of his government, to obtain of Spain, the amount of his claim appended hereto, aggregating the sum of $39,844.00 Spanish gold.

This sum rendered in an itemized account to be believed to be true and just, a value

of the property belonging to them, which has been appropriated or destroyed by Spanish Regular troops, or by subjects in revolt.

The property for which this claim is made, is solely mine. I was residing on my plantation, at the time of the seizure and destruction of the property.

Relative to the claim for the horses and mules, seized by the Spanish army, your petitioner would refer and ask to have made a part of the record in his claim, two affidavits, dated January 24th & and 30th " 1896, before the Consul of the United States, at Sagua la Grande, and by him, forwarded to the State Department.

Since the seizure of the stock by the Spanish troops, your petitioner has made, thro' the United States Consul, at Sagua la Grande, repeated efforts for the restoration of the horses and mules, but without any result.

Whenever the Insurgents appropriated, or destroyed his property, he has in every instance, complied

with the orders of the Military authorities, by responding to them promptly.

I have never received any sum of money nor other equivalent or indemnification whatever for the whole or any part of the loss or injury upon which this claim is founded.

Mr. Fred Beall of Mr. 622 F St. N.W. Washington D.C. to whom I have given Power of attorney, will serve as my Counsel in aiding the Department in the collection of this claim.

Your petitioner begs to say that the Spanish Government have never given him any award for his property. In the district it has been the habit of the authorities to supply Soldiers on Contracts, and where they have been placed on Colonies it has been the exception.

H. Blazano

2 Enclosures.

On this the 4th day of April 1896, before me the undersigned Commercial Agt. of the United States at Cienfuegos, Cuba and the dependencies thereof,

Personally appeared before me Captain Barker being sworn, doth depose and say that the statements hereunto attached is true and that the loss stated herein has occurred thro' no fault or want of care on his part but was caused solely by wilful and deliberate act of Spanish Soldiers and her Subjects in Revolt: and that the claimed account rendered herein is a just and lawful Claim against the Government of Spain.

Walter H Barker
U.S. Consul

United States Consulate,

SAGUA LA GRANDE, CUBA.

April 4th, 1896

I hereby certify that certificate of naturalization of Francis J. Cayamas, issued by Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of Newyork, on the 29th day of August 1871- is on file and that he is described as a citizen of the United States in this Consulate.

Walter B Barker

U.S. Consul Agent

The Spanish Government

To Francisco Joseph Cayanas Dr
- a citizen of the United States -

1896.

To the following described Stock; Seized on his Colonia "La Angelita" Situated in Quemado de Guines Province of Santa Clara, island of Cuba, on the 28th day of January Eighteen hundred and Ninety Six, by a Column of Spanish troops, under Command of a Lieutenant Colonel of the Spanish army.

Viz:

One (1) Brood Mare - grey - about 14 2/2 hands high - in foal by a Jack, leaving her 3 months old sucking Colt, when taken. Span. gold. $100.00.

One Brood Mare, bay 16 hands. imported and of Hambletonian Blood - in foal to a Jack. Span-gold. $900.00

One Filly - Mare. grey. 15. 1. hands - highly bred. in foal to Jack. 3 years old. $
Span - gold $450.00.

One Horse Colt - chestnut - 2 years old. 15. 1/2 hands. three quarter thorough bred. extra in formation - Span gold $450.00
Amount Carried forward. $1,900.00

Amount brought forward. $ 1,910.00.

One horse Colt. 2 years old. Bay. 15. 3½ hands. Half thorough bred. S/pan gold $ 450.00.

One gelding. grey. 3 years old. 14. 3. hands. finely formed and well built saddle gaits - S/pan gold. $ 180.00.

One gelding. brown - 3 years - 15. 2. hands. half thorough bred with extra fine saddle gaits. S/pan-gold. $ 450.00.

One mule Colt. brown - 2 years 14. 2 hands. with extra natural gaits for saddle purposes - S/pan gold $ 200.00.

One blood mare - grey. 5 years. heavy in foal by a stock. more 15. 3. hands, and extra fine mare. in breeding and general formation S/pan gold. $ 180.00

One mule - gelding. 10 months old. when taken - extra large - bay. S/gold $ 150.00

One colt - gelding. Cream colored. 2 years old. 15. 1. hands. half thorough bred & extra form. S/gold $ 200.00.

One bay filly. 3 years old. 15. 2. hands. half thorough bred fine saddler. S/gold $ 250.00

Amount carried forward $ 3,860.00.

Amount brought forward $3,860.00

One Brood Mare. 5 years. 15 hands. was when taken due to foal very soon, by a Jack. she possesses extra gaits and a very fine animal $gold $190.00

One filly. Roan 4 years. 15 hands - in foal to a Jack. Spangled. $90.00

One Brood Mare - Clayonbay. 5 years. 14, 3 hands. Due to foal very soon by a Jack. Spangled. $80.00

One filly. bay. 4 years. 14. 3 hands. Lack through head - with extra gaits - Spangled. $250.00

One gelding 2 years. Roan. 15. 1. hands. Lack through head, and of extra fine form - Sp. gold $350.00

One filly - 15 Months old. Grey - Very Large for her age. Spangled - $80.00

Total. Spangled. $4900.00

No. The Spanish Government

vs.

Francisco Joseph Cayama Dr.
a citizen of the United States.

1895.
To the following described stock
seized and taken from his
plantation, in the Bagua district
province of Santa Clara, Island of
Cuba, at various dates, as hereinafter
set forth, by Subjects of Spain in revolt-
under command of persons known
as Insurgent chiefs.

On the 7th day of August. Eighteen Hund-
-red and Ninety five. the following
animals were seized and taken
from him by the said Cubans in revolt.

One saddle gelding. brown. 6 years old.
14.2. hands. S/Span. gold $80.00

One gelding. 3 years. dark grey. 15.2. hands.
half thorough bred $350.00

One pony horse. 7 years. 13.3. hands
Grey pinto saddle pony S/P. gold $50.00

One Mare. 5 years. dapple grey. 15 hands.
in foal by a Jack. S/P. gold $185.00

Amount carried forward S/P. gold $685.00

Amount brought forward $ 685.00
Taken on Aug: 13th 1895. Viz:
One gelding. 4 years. 13.2½ hands - Extra
Saddle gaits - Light grey in color
and very fine animal S/P gold $ 180.00

Taken Sept: 10th 1895. Viz:
One gelding. 4 years. Bay. 15¼ hands.
well trained in saddle gaits S/P gold $ 180.00

One gelding. 9 years grey 14.3 hands.
Good saddle horse. Spavin - $ 60.00

On October 16th 1895. Viz:
One gelding. 5 years - Bay. 14.2. hands
with fine saddle gaits S/P gold $ 80.00.

On October 19th 1895. Viz:

One gelding. 7 years. Cream color. 14.3 hands.
used as a lady's riding horse, S/P gold $ 175.00

One gelding. 6 years. Brown grey. 12.2 hands.
used by children for riding. S/P gold. $ 50.00

On October 23rd 1895. Viz:
One gelding. 9 years. Grey. 14.2½ hands.
an excellent work horse S/P gold. $ 60.00

One gelding. 8 years. Brown. 14 hands.
used as a saddle horse S/P gold. $ 30.00

Amount carried forward. $ 1,500.00.

Amount brought forward $1,500.00

On October 23rd 1895. Dig!
One gelding. 7 years. grey. 13.3. hands
Saddle horse. Sp. gold $40.00

On October 26th 1895. Dig!
One gelding. 7 years. bay. 14.3. hands.
Extra fine riding horse. Sp. gold $170.00

One gelding. 5 years. bay. 14 hands.
Spanish gold $80.00

On October 28th 1895. Dig!
One gelding. 6 years. Chestnut 15 hands
Extra fine riding animal. Sp. gold $225.00

One gelding. 4 years. Roan. 14.3 hands
Spanish gold $75.00

On November 16th 1895. Dig!
One gelding. 3 years. grey. 14.1 hands
Well gaited to the saddle. Sp. gold $65.00

On November 25th 1895. Dig!
One gelding. 6 years. grey. 14.2 hands.
fine saddle horse Span gold $90.00

On November 30th 1895. Dig!
One gelding. 4 years. Roan. 14.3 hands
Spanish gold. $100.00

Amount carried forward. $2,340.00

Amount brought forward ₱ 2,340.00

On January 1st 1896. Dis:
One gelding. 5 years. grey. 14.3 hands. Sp gold ₱ 90.00

One brood mare. 5 years. grey. 15.3 hands.
in foal to imported blooded stallion,
she being half thoroughbred. Sp gold. ₱ 350.00

One gelding. 3 years. bay. 15.3. hands.
half thoroughbred and trained as an
extra gaited saddle horse. Sp gold ₱ 45.00

On January 14th 1896. Dis:

One gelding. 6 years. grey. 14 hands.
good riding horse. Sp gold ₱ 50.00

On January 16th 1896. Dis:

One gelding. 7 years. bay. 13.3. hands.
spanish gait. ₱ 35.00

One gelding. 2 years. brown. Extra
large for his age. Sp gold. ₱ 100.00

One gelding. 3 years. bay. 14.2. hands.
with fine saddle gaits. Sp gold ₱ 100.00

One mare. 7 years. grey. 12. ½ hands.
used by children for riding. Sp gold ₱ 40.00

Amount carried forward. ₱ 3,310.00

Amount brought forward $3,555.00

On January 18th 1896. Dig:

One gelding. 6 years. bay. 15 Hands.
Excellent saddle horse Spanish $175.00

One gelding. 7 years. bay. 14.2. Hands.
good riding animal Spanish $160.00

One gelding. 3 years. grey. 15 Hands.
walk gaited & the saddle Spanish $135.00

On March 2nd 1896. Dig:

One gelding. 5 years. roan. 14.2 Hands.
Spanish gait $80.00

One colt gelded. 2 years. 13.3 Hands.
good gaits — $40.00

One gelding. 4 years. bay. 15 Hands.
very fine saddle horse Sp. gait. $150.00

One gelding. 5 years. grey. 14.2 Hands.
Spanish gait. $95.00

On March 4th 1896 Dig:

One gelding. 3 yrs. yellow bay. 14.1½ Hands
walk gaited & saddle Sp. gait. $100.00

Amount carried forward. $4,490.00

Amount brought forward. ₰ 4,490.00

On March 4th 1896. Dirg!

One Colt. 2 years. iron grey. 14, 3 hands.
Half thoroughbred - fine Natural gaits -
well formed. Sp. gold. ₰ 240.00

One gelding. 6 years. dapple grey. 15. 1. hands.
fine riding horse. Sp. gold. ₰ 180.00

One Mare. 4 years - bay. 14, 1½ hands.
Extra fine riding animal - Sp. gold ₰ 90.00

One filly. 4 years. bay. 16 3/4 hands.
Extra high breeding fine gaits and
very speedy. Sp. gold. ₰ 450.00

On March 5th 1896 Dirg!

One gelding. 5 years. grey. 14, 2 hands
Valuable Saddle horse. Sp. gold. ₰ 140.00

One Mule. 8 years - grey - 15. 2. hands.
broken to harness & Saddle. Sp. gold. ₰ 125.00

One Mule. 4 years - bay. 14 hands.
well broken & fine saddle. Sp. gold. ₰ 140.00

Total in Spanish gold - ₰ 5,885.00

Amount brought forward.

The Spanish Government
To
Francisco Joseph Carranas- &c
a citizen of the United States.

For destruction of growing Sugar cane, and fencing enclosing his lands, by the Cubans in revolt- Commonly called insurgents. On dates as follows-

On March 8th 1896- destroying by burning
25-000 000. two Hundred and fifty thousand arrobas growing cane, on the Colonia "La Angelita"- Span gold $ 10,000.00

On same date- and by said insurgents - in same manner 300,000, three Hundred thousand arrobas growing Cane on the Colonia "Sta Ana" both places- La Angelita and Sta Ana- being situated in district of Quemado de Guines, province of Sta Clara- Value in Span gold- $ 12,000.00

600 Cordels of wire - hard wood Posts - destroyed on March 8th 1896- and forced to destroy by them Span gold $ 4470.
Amt carried forward $ 26,470-

Amount brought forward. $ 26,470-

350 Condales & wire fencing - with
Land posts delivered Albuquerque
1896 Span-gold $ 2618

Span gold. $ 29,088.

H

ASSISTANT SECRETARY
APR 17 1896
DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

Secretary of State.
APR 17 1896

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
APR 16 1896
DEPT. OF STATE

No. 2879.

U.S. Consulate General
Habana, April 11, 1896.

Mr Williams
to the
Department of State.

File

Relating to Grant Dyggert.
Enclosing copy of a report of the deputy Consul general, Mr. Sanchez Dolz.

1 Enclosure

No. 2879.

U.S. Consulate General.
Habana, April 11th, 1896.

Hon. William W. Rockhill,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington,
D.C.

Sir:

Having sent Mr. Adolph Sanchez Dolz, the deputy consul general, to Cienfuegos yesterday, to see Mr. Walter Grauth Dygert, there under arrest, as advised to you in my telegram of this morning, I have now the honor to enclose copy of his report.

I am, Sir,
Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
Lamm V. Williams,
Consul General.

1 Enclosure:
No. 1 - Copy of report referred to.

Enclosure No.1.

With Despatch No. 2879

H A B A N A , April 11, 1896.

Copy.

CONSULATE GENERAL of the UNITED STATES.

HABANA, April 11th, 1896.

Ramon O. Williams, Esquire.

U.S. Consul General.

H A B A N A.

Sir:

I have to report that in compliance with your instructions I left here yesterday for Guines, and on my arrival there, delivered your letter to the Military Judge of Instruction who is encharged with the case of WALTER GRANT DYGERT, imprisoned in the jail of the above named place. The judge accompanied me to the jail to see Dygert, who I found was looking well, complaining of the bad food and water and also of the crowded room in which he was confined with other prisoners; at my request, the Alcayde, or jailer, removed him into a larger room where he will now be more comfortable. Asking him if he wanted any money, he said that he did not, that the judge had $5. belonging to him.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) A.S. DOLZ.

Deputy Consul General.

Spain.

APR 21 1896
DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

No. 288.

U. S. Consulate General,
Habana, April 11, 1896.

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
APR 20 1896
DEPT. OF STATE

Mr. Williams,
to the
Department of State

Enclosing claim of
J. F. Sosa, a citizen of
the United States.

One enclosure.

Madrid, May 5, 1896

No. 2880.

U. S. Consulate General
Habana, April 11, 1896

Hon. William W. Rockhill,
Assistant Secretary of State
Washington
D.C.

Sir:

In conformity with the Department's instruction No. 1263 of the 19th of February last, I enclose, herewith, a claim received to-day from Mr. Parker, our commercial agent at Sagua la Grande, in a letter dated the 4th instant, of

J. F. Iova, a citizen of the United States, for destruction of his property in growing sugar cane by subjects of Spain in revolt, amounting to the sum of $45.585. Spanish

gold.

I am, Sir,
Very respectfully,
Your obedient Servant,
Ramon O. Williams,
Consul General

Enclosure.
Claim of S. F. Jorn.

Sagua, Cuba
April 4th 1896.

To
The Honorable Secretary of State
Washington D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to ask the kind attention of your Department to the fact of receiving from Spain my claim for property damaged and destroyed, and illegally assessed of which I accompany herewith aggregating $45,585.00 Spanish gold. In estimating the loss on the cane destroyed, I do not include the losses that the burning must entail on the future crops.

I am a citizen of the United States - Naturalized in the "Superior Court of the City and County of New York" on November 14th 1877, and duly inscribed in the United States Consulate of Sagua. A certificate embodying these facts, is attached herewith.

I was born in the city of Santa Clara Island of Cuba, on Oct. 4th 1856.

The property upon which this Claim is based, is mine, and no one has any interest in the Cobratown.
While the Sugar Estate Marina has troops to guard the Mill and other buildings, My Colonia has Charcas Hacienda on said Estate is so remote from the troops in the Valley that my buildings and Cane were exposed without protection; to the Dangers of the Insurgents.
I beg to state to the Department that my Counsel who will represent me in this Claim is My Friend Basil G. Worthington Esq. Washington D.C.

Yours Truly
Robert F. Pierce

2 Enclosures.

On the 4th day of April 1896.
before me the undersigned
Commercial Agent of the United States,
at Sagua la Grande, Cuba,
and the dependencies thereof,
personally appeared John F. Jova
being sworn doth depose
and say that the statement-
hereunto attached is true,
and that the loss stated
herein has occurred thro'
no fault of his, or want-
of care on his part but was
caused solely by wilful and
deliberate act of Spain's
Soldiers and her Subjects
in revolt; and that the
aforesaid account rendered
herein is a just and
lawful claim against
the Government of Spain.
Wade B Barker
U.S. Comm Agt.

United States Consulate,

SAGUA LA GRANDE, CUBA.

April 4th 1896

I hereby certify that certificat of naturalization of John F. Jova, issued by the "Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of New York, on the 14th day of Nov! 1877, is on file, and that he is inscribed as a citizen of the United States, in the books of this Consulate.

Walter B. Sanders

U.S. Consul & Agent -

The Spanish Government Dr.

To John Francis Jova,
a citizen of the United States

1896.
For destruction by fire, by the
Subjects of Spain, in revolt
in this, the Island of Cuba, on the
4th day of March, 1896, one
1,000,000, arrobas of growing Cane
on his "Colonia", on the Central Marina,
in the judicial district of Sagua la Chica.
Valued at forty thousand dollars, Spanish gold.
$ 40,000.00

For destruction by fire, by the said Subjects
of Spain, on the 4th day of March, 1896, of
one frame dwelling house, containing
five rooms, erected in the year 1895,
at a cost to him of twenty five hundred
dollars, in Spanish gold - $ 2,500.00.

For the destruction - in same manner and
by said Subjects, 3 dwellings and one
kitchen, buildings, used by the laborers
on said Colonia, on said date above,
five hundred dollars, Spanish gold $ 500.00

For the destruction, by being cut, and
the stakes removed and destroyed by said
Spanish Subjects, and, on various and
sundry times in the years 1895-& 1896,
Eight chains of wire fencing, en-
-closing said Colonia, two thousand,
two hundred & Eighty dollars, Span. gold $ 2,280.00

In Spanish gold. Total. $ 45,280.00.

The Spanish Government

To

John Francis Jova, Dr.

1896.

February 22nd For wearing apparel of his wife and children, appropriated on this date, by Spanish troops, under command of General Olivera, when encamped on the Hacienda "Natalia" on date above given, Sixty dollars in Spanish gold. $60.00

100 Chickens and geese: (fifty each) appropriated under same time, manner and by same body Span. troops under General Olivera Forty five dollars in Spanish gold - $45-00

10 Hogs - as above One Hundred dollars Span gold $100.00

1 Saddle - Ladies - with bridle and blanket, new, cost in Span gold, one hundred dollars $100.00

In Span gold - Total $305-00

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
APR 14 1896
DEPT. OF STATE

Secretary of State.
APR 14 1896

TELEGRAM RECEIVED. Cipher

Confirm. File

From Havana

April 13, 1896.

Received 10:07 P. M.

Assistant Secretary
of State
Washington, D.C.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY
APR 14 1896
DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

The proceedings Delgert case are expected to reach Captain General from Guines next Thursday. Secretary tells me Delgado case under procedure but goes slowly as it belongs to civil and military jurisdictions.

Williams
Consul General

Secretary of State.
APR 18 1896

ASSISTANT SECRETARY
APR 21 1896
DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

Confidential.
No. 2881.

U.S. Consulate General,
Habana, April 13, 1896.

Mr. Williams
to the
Department of State

Acker
Apl 22, 1896.

Economic condition of Cuba.

Enclosing translation of an article published in La Discusion.

1 Enclosure.

Confidential.
No. 2881.

U.S. Consulate General.
Habana, April 13th 1896.

Hon. William W. Rockhill,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington,
D.C.

Sir:

I enclose for the information of the Department a slip, with translation, from La Discusion, of Habana, of the 11th instant reproducing some observations of La Epoca, of Madrid, regarding the effects the present economic condition of Cuba is having on the industries of Spain.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
Lawn O. Williams.
Consul General.

1 Enclosure: Translation referred to

CONFIDENTIAL.

Enclosure No.1.

With Despatch No.2881.

H A V A N A , April 13,1896.

TRANSLATED BY CONSUL GENERAL WILLIAMS.

----------oOo---------

From LA DISCUSION of April 11,1896.

----------oOo----------

THE ECONOMIC CRISIS.

LA EPOCA, a ministerial journal of Madrid, expounds in a remarkable article, the economic consequences that the Cuban war is producing on the material interests of the Mother Country.

Our colleague says:

It was to be feared that the separatist movement in Cuba had to be followed not only by an economic crisis there but also in the Peninsula, with a decline of that Island's revenues, especially from customs, for this always takes place upon the loss of public wealth and commercial movement.

The Cuban market has fallen off so greatly for Catalonian products, that several factories in that province have already had to reduce the number of their

workmen; and if this crisis continues in Cuba it is feared they will have to stop work; for, as is natural, production lessens with the decline in demand, and this, from motives of prudence and foresight imposes curtailment in the employment of operatives.

Also, many persons who lived in the Peninsula on rents derived from the Island of Cuba, now find themselves deprived to a great extent of those resources and necessarily have to reduce their expenses. Others are suffering from the sacrifices they have had to make to redeem their sons from active military service; likewise the absence or loss of dear ones takes away from many the desire to incur expenses.

If to this be added the natural mistrust of capitalists and merchants in view of the possible, though not probable, contingencies that may arise of a financial and political order from the Cuban campaign, it is easy to realize the fact of the existence of an economic crisis that is paralizing industry and lessening the demand in Cuba for imported goods, and bringing on a logical but no less sensible reduction in her revenues from customs.

----------oOo----------

Enclosure No. 1
With Despatch No. 2881
Habana, April 13, 1896

La Discusion

11 de Abril de 1896

La crisis económica

La Epoca, periódico ministerial de Madrid, expone, en un notable artículo, las consecuencias económicas que tiene para la Madre Patria la guerra de Cuba.

Dice el colega:

Era de temer que las consecuencias sensibles que había de producir el movimiento separatista surgido en Cuba, fuera la crisis económica, no solo en aquella Antilla, sino también en la Península, y la baja de las rentas, especialmente de la de la Aduanas, que subsigue siempre á la pérdida de la riqueza y del movimiento mercantil.

El mercado antillano ha disminuido tan fuertemente sus pedidos á Cataluña, que varias fábricas han tenido también que disminuir el trabajo y aún temen que si continúa la grave crisis, t engan que cerrarlas. Esto, como es natural, hace restringir el consumo, é impone la economía en esos centros, obrando con la debida prudencia y previsión.

Por otro lado, las personas que vivían en la Península con las rentas que cobraban de la Isla de Cuba, vénse ahora privadas en gran parte de esos recursos, y necesitan imperiosamente reducir sus gastos.

Otras hacen lo propio por los sacrificios que han tenido que realizar para redimir á sus hijos del servicio militar activo, ó por que la ausencia de seres queridos ó de la pérdida de ellos, ha quitado el gusto para consumir.

Si á esto se agrega el recelo natural de los capitalistas y comerciantes ante las posibles, siquiera no sean probables, contingencias de aquella campaña, ya en el orden financiero, ya en el orden político compréndese fácilmente la existedcia de de una crisis económica que paraliza el trabajo y disminuye los pedidos al extranjero de artículos importantes, originan esto una baja jnstificada, pero no menos sensible, en la renta de Aduanas.

Copy.

file

No. 2887.

U. S. Consulate General,
Habana, April 13, 1896.

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
APR 20 1896
DEPT. OF STATE

Mr. Williams
to the
Department of State.

Confirming telegram of to-day.

No. 2882.

U. S. Consulate General,
Havana, April 13, 1896.

Hon. William W. Rockhill,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington,
D.C.

Sir.

I beg to confirm my telegram of to day reading:

"The proceedings
"Dygert case are expected to
"decide Captain General
"from Guines next Thursday.
"Secretary tells me Delgado
"case under procedure but
"goes slowly as it belongs
"to civil and military
"jurisdictions."

I am, Sir,
Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
Ramon O. Williams,
Consul General.

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
APR 14 1896
8 P.M.
DEPT. OF STATE

Secretary of State.
APR 15 1896

TELEGRAM RECEIVED. in cipher

From Havana, Cuba,

April 14, 1896

Received 6:14 P.M.

Assistant Secretary of State
Washington, D.C.

Cuba.
Apl 7. 1896.

Luis Martinez, native of Cuba was naturalized a citizen of the United States October, 1873, registered in this Consulate the following month and since residing uninterruptedly in this his native country, arrested six weeks ago charged with treasonable correspondence. Transferred civil jurisdiction in accordance with protocol and intervention of this office. Was released yesterday through the efforts of his counsel on bail four hundred dollars.

Williams
Consul General

[Deciphered by Rochester.]

ASSISTANT SECRETARY
APR 21 1896
DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

No. 2883.

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
APR 20 1896
DEPT. OF STATE

U.S. Consulate General.
Habana, April 14, 1896.

J. I. W. Bureau
April 22, 1896.

Mr. Williams
to the
Department of State

File

Relating to the permission granted to the "Sigua Iron Company" of Santiago de Cuba to station six watchmen on its property.

1 Enclosure.

No. 2883.

U.S. Consulate General.
Habana, April 14th 1896.

Hon. William W. Rockhill,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington,
D.C.

Sir.

With reference to my despatch no. 2840, of the 9th instant, in relation to the permission granted by the Captain General to the "Sigua Iron Company," of Santiago de Cuba, to station six watchmen on its property with permits for their protection, I now beg to enclose a copy, with translation, of the communication from the Captain General, of the 11th instant, advising me officially of the granting of said permission.

I am,
Sir,

Sir,

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

Ramon O'Williams

Consul General.

1 Enclosure:

No. 1 - Copy of communication referred to.

Enclosure No. 1.

With Despatch No. 2883.

H A B A N A , April 14,1896.

TRANSLATION.

ARMY of the ISLAND of CUBA.

CAPTAINCY GENERAL.

GENERAL STAFF.

SECTION OF FIELD OPERATIONS.

HABANA, 11 April, 1896.

To the consul general of the United States,

Present.

Sir:

Acceding to your request expressed in your courteous communication of the 9th instant asking permission for the "Sigua Iron Company" to station on its property six watchmen for its protection and for them to be able to purchase the necessary food for their subsistence, I have under this date granted the said permission with advise thereof to the General Commandant of the First Army Corps of operations in this Island.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant, etc. etc.

(Signed) VALERIANO WEYLER.

Enclosure No. 1.

With Despatch No. 2883.

H A B A N A , April 14, 1896.

COPY.

EJERCITO de la ISLA de CUBA.

Capitania General.

Estado Mayor.

Seccion de Campana.

Accediendo á la manifestacion de V.S. en su atenta comon. de 9 del actual, en la que interesa se autorice a la empresa "Sigua Iron Company" para que pueda situar en su propiedad seis guardias o serenos para su proteccion y para que puedan comprar los alimentos necesarios para su subsistencia, con esta fecha he tenido a bien conceder la expresada autorizacion y de ella doy conocimiento al Excmo. Sr. Comandante en Jefe del Primer Cuerpo de Ejercito del de operaciones en esta Isla, a los fines correspondientes.

Lo que comunico a V.S. en contestacion a su citado escrito.

Dios guarde a V.S. muchos anos.

Habana, 11 Abril de 1896.

(Signed) VALERIANO WEYLER.

Sr. Consul Gral. de los Estados Unidos de America.

Habana.

Dom. Desp.

file

No. 2884.

U. S. Consulate General
Habana, April 14, 1896

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
APR 20 1896
DEPT. OF STATE

Mr. Williams
to the
Department of State.

Confirming telegram of
to-day relating to Mr Luis
Martinez.

No. 2884.

U.S. Consulate General
Habana, April 14, 1896.

Hon. William W. Rockhill,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington,
D.C.

Sir:

I beg to confirm my telegram of to-day reading:

"Luis Martinez, native "of Cuba, was naturalized "a citizen of the United "States, October 1873, registered "in this Consulate the "following month and "since residing uninterruptedly "in this his native country, "arrested six weeks ago "charged with treasonable "correspondence, transferred "civil jurisdiction in accordance "with protocol and

intervention

"intervention of this office,
"was released yesterday
"through the efforts of
"his counsel on bail
"four hundred dollars."

I am, Sir,
Very respectfully.
Your obedient Servant,
Consul General.

cy.

No: 2885. Mr Taisor

U. S. Consulate General.

Havana, April 15th 1896.

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
APR 20 1896
DEPT. OF STATE

Macris
May 5 96

Mr. Williams

to the

Department of State

Transmitting claim presented by Mr. José Antonio Izuaga.

One enclosure.

No 2885

U. S. Consulate General.

Havana, April 15 1896.

Hon: W. W. Rockhill

Assistant Secretary of State

Washington

D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to transmit herewith copy of a statement made before me by Mr. Joseph Antonio Izuaga, a citizen of the United States, resident in this Island, in which is embodied a claim against the Spanish Govern-ment, for one hundred and

fifty six thousand five hundred dollars for losses and damages to his property, caused by the present condition of affairs in this Island, and due to the lack of protection afforded him by the said Government.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,

Ramon O. Williams,
Consul General.

Enclosure:

Claim presented by Mr. Jose Antonio Izuaga.

Enclosure No.1.

With Despatch No.

H A B A N A , April 14th,1896.

Copy. HABANA, April 11th,1896.

Ramon O.Williams, Esquire.

U.S.Consul General.

HABANA.

Sir:

The undersigned, JOSE ANTONIO YZNAGA,respectfully represents;

that he is a native of this Island,forty six years of age,married, proprietor,and that he is a citizen of the United States of America,having acquired said citizenship in New York city in 1871, which he claimed by reason of attaining his majority while residing in said city,and pursuant to the right that assisted him as the son of an American citizen;

that he came to the Island of Cuba in August, 1874,and was registered in the U.S.Consulate General upon presentation of a passport issued by the Department of State,July 21st,1874,No.41,331.;

that he is the owner of certain landed property in this Island, which came to him by inheritance;

that he has faithfully observed all the laws of Spain in these dominions,paid his taxes and other dues exacted by law,with punctuality;and that during

the existence of the revolutionary troubles now agitating the Island,he has observed the strictest neutrality;

that by reason of said troubles he has lost the following property :-

A portion of land comprising the properties of "La Gloria","Hoyo de la Paloma","Quemadito","and "la Cueva",of about 256 caballerias(Cuban measure) that represent about 8533 acres; 96 caballerias of this land is of cultivated pasture,(guinea grass), and the remaining 160 caballerias of forest,composed of the following woods,cedar,mohogany,llian and other hard woods,situated in the Province of Puerto Principe, Municipal District of Ciego de Avila.- There are 30,000 yards of barbed wire fence with posts of hard wood,and 3,500 yards of Alemania fence, three dwelling houses, three wells and accessories,.- This farm or cattle ranch has been abandoned on account of the war,and also of Captain General WEYLER'S last edict,of the 16th February,ordering all persons living in the country to concentrate in the towns.- The value of this place is,one hundred and twenty nine thousand dollars,; . . . . . $129,000.

Cattle existing on the farm when the insurrection broke out,the greater part of which have scattered on account of having the fences cut down,and most probably have died from thirst,as there was no one to draw water from the wells for their use; twenty one thousand five hundred dollars; $21,500.

Brought over $150,500.

Three first class saddle horses and five saddles and accesseries, that were on the "BEGONA" estate, in the Municipal district of Quiebra Hacha, in the Province of Pinar del Rio, which were taken away by the insurgent General MACEO and his forces, when they camped on that estate on the 9th of January, last, One thousand dollars; . . . . . $ 1,000.

The one-thirtieth part of the value of the "San AGUSTIN" estate, estimated at $150,000. which was burned on the 21st March, last, in the Municipal District of Cabanas, Province of Pinar del Rio;
Five thousand dollars, ... $ 5,000
$ 156,500
One hundred and fifty six thousand five hundred dollars

This deponent consequently protests against all the losses, as herein before set forth, which he has suffered by reason of the affairs mentioned, and doth declare that all losses, damages which he already has or may hereafter suffer on account of the present condition of affairs in this Island, due to the lack of protection afforded him by the Spanish Government, are and ought to be borne by said Government, as the same have occurred as above mentioned, and not by or through any fault of this appearer, and that he consequently believes himself entitled to an indemnity from the Government of Spain to the amount stated, with such further relief as may be allowed him, and he doth hereby claim the same. (SIGNED) J.A.YZNAGA.-

UNITED--

STATES CONSULATE GENERAL.

HABANA, Cuba.

On this 11th day of April, 1896, before me, the undersigned, U.S. Consul General at HABANA, personally appeared Mr. JOSE ANTONIO YZNAGA, to me known, who being duly sworn, deposes unto the facts set forth in the foregoing statement and declares them to be true.--

Witness my hand and official seal, date as first above written.

(SEAL.)

(Signed) RAMON O. WILLIAMS.
Consul General.

---o---

A true copy:

Ramon O. Williams,
Consul General.

---o---

Copy.

Copies to H. N. S.
& Gov. Conf.
April 29, 1896.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY
APR 21 1896
DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

No. 2886.

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
APR 20 1896
DEPT. OF STATE

U.S. Consulate General.
Habana, April 15, 1896.

Mr. Williams
to the
Department of State.

Copy sent to Mr. U.S.

Answering the Department's instruction No. 1294 of the 10th March last.

Mr. Clinton
Copy to Gov. (Conf.)

2 Enclosures.

No. 2886.

U. S. Consulate General.
Habana, April 15, 1896.

Hon. William W. Rockhill,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington,
D. C.

Sir:

In answer to the Department's instruction No. 1294 of the 10th March last, I have the honor to enclose a copy of the statement of Doctor D. M. Burgess, Sanitary Inspector, in answer to a note I addressed him on the 8th instant in relation to the complaint of Mr. José Cruz, of Key West, Florida, against his refusal of permission for the shipment of a lot of new furniture from this port to the United

2/

United States.

I would remark that there seems to have been some misconstruction in this matter by considering new furniture as household goods; for new furniture as a manufactured article out of wood, until it shall have become the part of a household or domestic property of a family, would appear to be, in the opinion of this office, as much a legitimate article of universal commerce as any other merchandise manufactured out of wood. Leaf tobacco, cigars and fruits, etc., are freely shipped from this ports to Key West and Tampa, and it is hardly to be supposed that New wood, a product of the forest, is

Print on 69

is more liable to convey
contagious diseases than
baled or manufactured
tobacco, fruits or vegetables.

I am, Sir,
Very respectfully
Your obedient Servant,
Ramon O. Williams,
Consul General.

2 Enclosures:
No. 1 - Mr Williams to Dr Burgess.
" 2 - Dr. Burgess to Mr. Williams.

Enclosure No.1.

With Despatch No.2886.

H A B A N A , April 15,1896.

Copy. U.S.CONSULATE GENERAL.

HABANA, April 8,1896.

Dr. D.M. Burgess,

U.S.Sanitary Inspector,

Present.

Sir:

I enclose a copy of a complaint transmitted by Mr. Jose Cruz, of Key West, Florida, in which he states that he has been refused permission by you to ship a lot of new furniture from this port to the United States. As I have to report upon the case to the Department of State I beg you to have the goodness to inform me of the reasons of your alleged action in the matter.

I am, Sir, etc.

(Signed) Ramon O. Williams,

Consul General.

Enclosure No. 2

With Despatch No. 2886

H A B A N A , April 15,1896.

COPY. HABANA, April 10,1896.

Ramon O. Williams, Esquire,

U.S. Consul General,

HABANA.

Sir:

Your communication of the 8th instant enclosing a complaint transmitted by Mr. Jose Cruz, of Key West, Florida, in which he states that he has been refused by me permission to ship a lot of new furniture from this port to Florida, has been received, and in reply I have the honor to say that this matter of carrying household goods, furniture, etc. from Havana to ports in Florida rests entirely with the State Board of Health of that State assisted in carrying out her Quarantine regulations by the U.S. Marine Hospital Service.

The following is a copy of the State's Quarantine regulations in regard to bedding, household goods, etc:

"The State Board of Health of Florida invites "attention to the following Section of the Quaran- "tine Regulations: Section 9. No bedding or house- "hold goods shall be brought from any port of the "West Indies, South America, or other foreign ports "that may be infected with an epidemic contagious "or infectious disease or from any infected port

"or place in the United States, to any port or place "in the State of Florida at any season of the year; "and the master of any steamship or other vessel, or "any transportation Company who disobeys this this "Regulation shall be deemed guilty of violating "this rule, and shall be dealt with as contemplated "by Section 15 of the act creating a State Board of "Health".

In this connection I will call attention to the following extract from the Quarantine Laws of the United States found in the Act of Congress granting additional quarantine powers and imposing additional duties upon the Marine Hospital Service, Approved February 15th, 1893, Section 3rd: "That the Supervising Surgeon General of "the Marine Hospital Service, shall immediately "after this Act takes effect, examine the quarantine "regulations of all State and Municipal boards of "health, and shall under the direction of the "Secretary of the Treasury co-operate with and aid "State and Municipal boards of health in the execu- "tion and enforcement of the rules and regulations "of such boards and in the execution and enforce- "ment of the rules and regulations made by the "Secretary of the Treasury to prevent the introduc- "tion of contagious or infectious diseases into the "United States from foreign countries etc. "

As has been seen it is the Quarantine Rgulations of the Florida State Board of Health which prevents furniture, household goods and bedding from being carried

from Havana to ports of Florida and the Marine Hospital Service co-operates with and aids said State Board in the execution and enforcement of its rules by virtue of the previous section. The Florida State Board of Health has made no distinction betwen old and new bedding, household goods and furniture but prohibits all regardless of age and condition, fully appreciating the difficulty of ascertaining if they are really old or new, for in more than one instance has it in former years been deceived by a new covering concealing old and filthy pillows and mattresses and by new furniture being mixed up with old in boxing and all claimed to be new.

It is the Florida State Board of Health which controls the importation into that State of household goods, etc, from Havana, and if any exceptions are made, in certain cases, it is done by the advise and permission of that board and nobody else.

In the case of Mr. Jose Cruz his friends here were repeatedly informed that if the consent of that Board of Health could be obtained to permit the importation of his furniture, there would be no difficulty about it, but without that I did not se how I could act in the matter.

As far as I am aware the consent of that Board has not been given as yet, but as soon as it is I shall most cheerfully do all in my province to favor its being forwarded or gladly obey any modification of the regula-

tions.

On two occasions when the Board was applied to for the importation of that furniture it did not look upon the idea favorably.

In connection with this subject it is apropos to say that at no time for the last 25 years and probably many more has Havana been free from the infectious disease yellow fever.

I am, Sir, etc.

(Signed) D.M. BURGESS, M.D.

No. 2887

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
APR 22 1896
DEPT. OF STATE

U. S. Consulate General
Habana, April 15th, 1896.

Ans

Mr. Williams,
to the
Department of State

Acknowledging receipt of the Department's instructions numbered from 1321 to 1332, inclusive.

No. 2887

U. S. Consulate General.
Habana, April 15th. 1896.

Hon. William H. Rockhill,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington,
D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the Department's instructions numbered from 1321 to 1332, inclusive.

I am, Sir,
Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant.

Ramon O. Williams
Consul General.

TELEGRAM RECEIVED IN CIPHER.

Recd Apl 22, 1896

From Havana, April 16, 1896.

Secretary of State.
APR 17 1896

Received 2.06 P.M.

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

The Reverend Albert J. Diaz was arrested at his dwelling this morning and is detained at Police Head Quarters being now examined by Chief whom I informed, as well as Political Secretary, of his American citizenship, with a view to securing for him treaty guarantees.

Williams,

Consul General.

Deciphered by Biddle.

Mr Fuller

No. 2888.

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
APR 22 1896
DEPT. OF STATE

U. S. Consulate General.

Havana, April 16th 1896.

Mr. Williams

Rec'd. Sept. 2.

to the

Department of State

Transmitting claim of William Scott. (American Seaman)

One enclosure.

No 2888.

U. S. Consulate General.

Havana. April 16 1896.

Hon: W. W. Rockhill.

Assistant Secretary of State

Washington.

D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to transmit herewith copy of a statement made before me by William Scott, formerly a seaman of the American schooner "Agnes A Grace", of Bangor, who was arrested by the authorities on 19th June last, and released on the 13th instant, in

which is contained a claim
against the Spanish Government
for an indemnity to the amount
of twenty five thousand dollars,
for imprisonment, damages to
his person, and harsh and
unjust treatment to which
he was subjected.

The case of the arrest
of this seaman, when brought
to the knowledge of this office
received all the attention
that was considered necessary
and compatible with the
circumstances; although,
in fact, from not returning
to his ship on the 19th June,
the master of the vessel
had reported him as a deserter.

As the seaman was entirely without means to defray the expenses of a lawyer of his own choice, the Court assigned to his defense one of the most eminent lawyers of Habana, Don. Antonio Govin.

This office made frequent inquiry as to the progress of his case, and personally, I sent him small sums of money for little comforts.

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

Ramon O. Williams,

Consul General.

One enclosure:

Claim of William Scott.

SOLICITOR'S
AUG 29 1896
OFFICE

Weed

ACKNOWLEDGE.

This seaman was at the time of the occurrence complained of, a British subject. It does not appear that he was domiciled in the United States or had served on American vessels prior to his shipment on the "Agnes I. Grace" on the 15th of May, 1895, about one month before the occurrence of which he complains.

As the petitioner is not a citizen of the United States and has not complied with the requirements of the Revised Statutes of the United States, section 2174, so as to be deemed a citizen for the purposes of protection, this Government does not feel warranted in presenting his claim to the Government of Spain. This is a case of personal injury to a British subject, and he should look to the Government of his allegiance for support in having his wrongs remedied.

American seaman, claim for arrest, ill treatment and imprisonment from June 19, 1895 to Apr. 13, 1896.

~~Residence~~

His statement is corroborated by the Consul General's despatch, as to the dates of arrest, release &c.

See Moore's brief on Rechelieu's case preceding.

Enclosure No.1.

With Despatch No. 2888.

H A B A N A , April 16th,1896.

Copy.

U.S.CONSULATE GENERAL.

HABANA, April 14th,1896.

ON this 14th day of April 1896,before me, the undersigned, Consul General of the United States at HABANA, personally appeared WILLIAM SCOTT, and being duly sworn declared as follows:

that his name is WILLIAM SCOTT; 37 years of age,a native of Jamaica, single,and a seaman by occupation;

that about 15th of May last,he shipped on the Amer: Schr: "AGNES I.GRACE", of Bangor, Me, at Scranton,Pa,for a voyage to Habana;

that he arrived in said vessel on or about the 25th of May; that he attended faithfully to his duties as seaman on said ship;and that on the 19th of June,he left said ship in the evening at about 7 o'clock for a visit on shore,the second mate accompanying him;

that he had several drinks but was not under the influence of liquor when he started to go on board his vessel,which was laying moored to the Tallapiedra Wharf, and had discharged its cargo of lumber the day before;

that on his way and about two blocks from the vessel he passed the two policemen of the Orden Publico on guard; he noticed that they were in uniform,armed

with a sword and pistol; as he passed close to one of them he turned to look back out of curiosity, and the policeman said to him "siga", meaning to go on, and said something else in Spanish this deponent could not understand, but he replied as well as he could that he was on his way to his vessel, "americano", and then the policeman struck him with his sheathed sword telling him to go on; this deponent threw up his hand and backed away, followed by the policeman who kept striking at him, until he backed against an ox-cart, against the ox which made the policeman laugh; that he jumped to one side and at the same time the other policeman who was across the street came over; that he turned to walk away and the policeman struck him over the back, whereupon he started to run away, towards the ship; then the policeman blew his whistle and while running this deponent met an officer in plain clothes, armed with a sword, the private watchman, who drew his sword, and cut him over the face, along the left side of his nose and upper lip, making a large and painful wound, which although now healed has resulted in injury to the sight of his left eye, and two of his teeth; that he picked up from the street a short piece of iron to defend himself, but that he did not use it at all, as he was immediately arrested; he asked the officers to take him to the ship, but they refused and took him to the station, where his wound was attended to, and then the next morning he was sent to the hospital, where he remained

fifteen days; and from the hospital he was taken to the jail; on the 21st ,while in hospital his statement was taken by some officer,through an interpreter; that he wrote to the U.S.Consul General informing him of what had happened to him;that he was ignorant of having committed any crime or offense,and on the 4th of March,last,was taken to court for trial;the trial was postponed for lack of an interpreter,and this deponent sent back to jail; here on the 2nd April,while leaving the room in which he was confined to go to the shoe shop,where he had been stationed as a door-man,the man in charge of the room called him to come back to wipe up some coffee stains; that he objected, as he wanted to be at his post as doorman in the shoe shop,whereupon he was struck over the head with a club which broke his scalp; that he was put again in the hospital and kept until the 13th instant,when he was again taken to court,and nothing appearing against him,of resistance to the authorities or other offense, he was released,upon the evidence of the police,that he had nothing in his hands when the police spoke to him, and only picked up the piece of iron after being struck, and that he did not use it.

Wherefore he believes that he is entitled to an indemnity from the Government of Spain for the loss of time during which he has been imprisoned,and for damages to his person,and for unjust and harsh treat-ment,and against all of which he doth protest,and now claims from the Government of Spain an indemnity

to the amount of twenty five thousand dollars, american gold, and such further relief as may be accorded him.

(Signed) William Scott.

Sworn to and subscribed before me:

(Signed.) RAMON O. WILLIAMS.

Consul General.

-----o-----

A true copy:

Ramon O. Williams

Consul General.

Copy.

No. 2889.

U. S. Consulate General.

Habana, April 16, 1896.

File

INDEX BUREAU
RECD.
APR22 1896
DEPT. OF STATE

Mr. Williams

to the

Department of State.

Confirming my telegram of this date relating to the arrest of the Reverend Alberto J. Diaz.

No. 2889.

U.S. Consulate General,
Habana, April 16, 1896.

Hon. William W. Rockhill,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington,
D.C.

Sir.

I beg to confirm my telegram to you of this date, reading:

"The Reverend Alberto
"G. Diaz was arrested
"at his dwelling this
"morning and is detained
"at Police head quarters,
"being now examined by
"Chief whom I informed,
"as well as Political Secretary,
"of his American citizenship,
"with a view to securing
"for him treaty guarantees".

I

I am, Sir,
Very respectfully,
Your obedient Servant,
Ramm K. Hillard,
Consul General.

orig.

No. 2890.

U. S. Consulate General.
Habana, April 16, 1896.

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
APR 22 1896
DEPT. OF STATE

File

Mr. Williams

to the

Department of State.

Complying with the Department's instruction No. 1202 of the 6th December last relating to a fine of $49 imposed on a box of stationery sent by the Department of State to the Commercial Agent at Sagua la Grande.

1 Enclosure.

No. 2890.

U. S. Consulate General.
Habana, April 16th 1896.

Hon. William W. Rockhill,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington,
D. C.

Sir:

In accordance with the Department's instruction No. 1202, of the 6th December last, relating to a fine of $49 imposed by the customs officials of Sagua la Grande on a box of stationery belonging to the Government of the United States, and sent under the seal of the Department of State to our Commercial Agent at said port for the transaction of the official business at his post, on account of the latter's

latter's delay in removing said box from the custom house, I now beg to enclose a copy of the communication I have addressed the Intendant General of Finance of this Island asking for the condonation of the fine.

I am, Sir,
Very respectfully,
Your obedient Servant,
James O. Williams
Consul General.

1 Enclosure.
No. 1 - Mr Williams to the Intendant General, April 14, 1896.

Enclosure No. 1.

With Despatch No. 2890.

H A B A N A , April 16, 1896.

COPY.

U. S. CONSULATE GENERAL.

HABANA, April 14, 1896.

To His Excellency the Intendant General of Finance

of the Island of Cuba.

Excellency:

During the month of last October the Department of State sent from Washington a box of stationery to the consul of the United States at Sagua la Grande for the use of the official business of his office, which the custom house there refuses to deliver but upon the payment of a fine of $49 because of some delay relating to the entry of the box.

Therefore, by order of my Government I have the honor to present the subject to the attention of Y. E. as it is believed that upon the representation of the fact that the stationery is the property of the Government and not of any private individual, the fine will be condoned. In consequence, I have to ask Y. E. to have the goodness to condone the fine and order the delivery of the box to the said consul, for the like courtesy is always observed by my Government towards the Governments of friendly nations in similar cases.

I enclose a certified statement from the Department

showing contents of box.

I am, Sir, etc.

(Signed) Ramon O. Williams,

Consul General.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY
APR 27 1896
DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

Ramsey desk

Report - WR

No. 2891.

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
APR 22 1896
DEPT. OF STATE

U.S. Consulate General.
Habana, April 16, 1896.

Mr. Williams
to the
Department of State.

Encl. May 1

Answering the Department's instruction No. 1292 of the 10th ultimo and reporting as to the facts of the case of Mr. Ricardo Hernandez, son of Mr. Angel C. Hernandez, who was refused an American passport by this office.

Mr. Adee:

What do you think of this?

W.E.F.

Mr. Faison

This is sound. I have always held that a minor should not be precluded, by any act of this Dept, from exercising option of citizenship at majority.

APR 29 1896

Mr Cridlin
Please send
this
F.

No. 2891.

U.S. Consulate General.
Habana, April 16th 1896.

Hon. William W. Rockhill,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington,
D.C.

Sir.

Complying with your instruction number 1292 of the 10th ultimo enclosing a letter from Mr. George H. Corey saying that I had refused to issue a passport to Mr. Ricardo Hernandez, the son of a naturalized citizen of the United States, with direction to report upon the facts, I now have the honor to present the following statement:

The request for the passport

passport in question was made by Mr. Angel C. Hernandez, the father. There was no record in this Consulate general regarding the birth and age of the son, nor did the father offer to furnish any evidence regarding him, such as presenting him personally at the Consulate general or by showing a certificate of birth or of baptism; but based the claim solely upon the fact of his own naturalization as a citizen of the United States. Accordingly, the first step taken was to examine the Register of American citizens kept by this office, and the name of the father Mr. Angel C. Hernandez was found inscribed therein as having been naturalized before the Court of Common Pleas of New

New York city on the 31st of May, 1892, and registered here three months and a half after his naturalization, as unmarried, 26 years of age, on the 17th of September of the same year of 1892, that is, nearly twenty four years ago.

These facts were then taken into consideration by me under the ruling of the Department in the case of Mr. Manuel A. Pelaez, who requested the registration at this consulate general of his wife and five children, all of whom, as well as himself, were born in this Island. This request was submitted to the Department with my despatch number 2644 of November 5th, 1895, and answered in its number 1182 of November 16th,

16th, 1895, wherewith I was instructed as follows:

"In view of his "return to the land of his "birth soon after his "naturalization in the "United States and his "long continued residence "there without apparent "intent to return to the "United States, Pelaez is "not, in the opinion of "the Department, entitled "to American protection. "A passport could not "be granted to him, nor "would it be proper to "register him as an "American citizen. His "wife can only claim "citizenship through him. "This ruling is confirmed "by an instruction sent "January 4, 1886, to our "Minister at Madrid,

in

"in a case essentially
"similar to that
"presented in your
"despatch. I enclose
'copy of this instruction
"for your information
"and guidance." The
instruction herewith referred
to, a copy of which was
accompanied for my guidance,
is the one addressed by the
Department to Mr Curry, our
then Minister at Madrid,
under date of the 4th of January,
1886, in relation to the case
of Mr. M. Bazur, of Ciudadela,
Minorca, who claimed to be
a naturalized citizen of the
United States; and applied
for a passport with a view
to protect his minor son
from the Spanish military
service. In this instruction
to Mr Curry the Department
said:

"The

"The case has been
'examined by the law
'officer of the Department,
"and I approve his con-
'clusion that, under the
'statements made, neither
'father nor son is a
'citizen of the United States
'in such a sense as to
'be entitled to the inter-
'position of this Depart-
'ment against Spain.

'Mr. Bagur resided
'in the United States from
'1852 to 1862; and in 1860
'appears to have been
'naturalized here; — but,
'in view of what follows,
'no opinion is necessary
'as to the regularity of
'this procedure. In 1865
'he returned to Spain.
'Thither he carried his
'wife, recently married,
'there his children were
born

"born and there he
"has since remained,
"— over twenty one
"years. The fact that
"he has never voted
"or held office in Spain
"or taken part in
"political demonstrations
"there, may show
"that he is not a zealous
"Spaniard, but does
"not prove him to have
"been a loyal citizen of
"the United States.

"While there is no
"allegation that he
"intended to return to
"the United States, the
"inference to the contrary
"is rendered very strong
"by his selection of
"Spain as the place of
"his children's birth
"and education; and
"by his failure even

now

"now to make an
"effort to return. Moreover,
"there is no evidence
"that he ever contributed
"by payment of taxes, or
"otherwise to the support
"of this Government. The
"facts furnish a pre-
"sumption, not rebutted,
"that he has abandoned
"his nationality, in-
"volving his minor
"children in the same
"abandonment. Under
"these circumstances,
"thus understood, the
"Legation will not accede
"to the request by Mr.
"Bagur for a United
"States passport."

Besides the above ruling of the Department there is on file another rendered in the case of Mr. Domingo Gonzalez

Gonzalez Alfonso, which was submitted by Mr. Springer, the vice consul general, during my absence on leave, in despatch No. 1738, dated the 15th October, 1892. In reply thereto the Department instructed this office in its number 746 of the 26th of the same month as follows:

"The complainant,
'as appears from your
'despatch became a citizen
'of the United States by
"naturalization at some
"time previous to May,
"1876. He has resided
"in Cuba on his farm
"since January 2, 1879,
"and you have no reason
"to believe that he intends
"to return to the United
"States to live. Upon
"this statement of facts
"Mr. Domingo Gonzalez
y

"Alfonso is not, in the
"opinion of the Depart-
"ment, entitled to the
"intervention of the
"United States Govern-
"ment in his behalf.
"His residence for fourteen
"consecutive years in
"Guiricau, Cuba, is a
"strong indication of his
"intention to relinquish
"his United States citizen-
"ship; and his failure
"under the circumstances
"to perform any duties
"or obligations of a United
"States citizen deprives
"him of the right to
"appeal to the United
States Government for
"assistance in his present
"difficulty."

In view of the above narrative and of the fact of Mr. Hernandez having

having argued with persistence on the occasion that not only his own right to American citizenship was unimpaired, notwithstanding his long residence in the country of his birth, but also that of his children and even that of his grand children whenever born, I considered it useless in view of his exaggerated opinion to enter into argumentation or ratiocination with him on the subject, especially in consideration of the general principle regulating the rights of naturalized citizens of the United States on their return to take up residence in their native lands, as pointed out under paragraph 145 and appendix 2, page 399 of the Consular Regulations; and, therefore, I confined

my

my action to recommending him to address his solicitation to the Department, either direct or through this Consulate general as he might choose, for its determination.

In summation I beg to invite the attention of the Department to the fact that the confrontation of the essentials of the four cases herewith cited, show that Mr. Angel C. Hernandez has after his naturalization lived only three and a half months in the United States and upwards of twenty three consecutive years in his native country. Also, that the very similar case of Mr. Peláez was decided adversely by the Department basing its ruling on the precedent established in the case of Mr. Bagur and son

in

in the year 1886; the case of Mr. Domingo Gonzalez y Alfonso having also been decided adversely; that is, not only in these cases were the fathers but the children likewise debarred from American citizenship by the Department. And it was because of these rulings, which in my judgement clearly comprehended the case of Mr. Angel C. Hernandez and his son, that I refused to issue the passport sought, and requested him to address the Department, either direct, or through this office, as he might choose.

I am, Sir,
Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
Ramon O. Williams,
Consul General.

W.

TELEGRAM RECEIVED.

Cipher cable Apl 21, 1896.

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
APR 17 1896
DEPT. OF STATE

From Havana

Secretary of State.
APR 18 1896

17, 1896

Received 7:35 P. M.

Secretary of State
Washington
D.C.

I confirm my telegram of this morning to the Assistant Secretary.

Williams
Consul General.

TELEGRAM RECEIVED. Cipher

Cipher received Apl 21, 1896.

BUREAU
APR 18 1896
STATE

From Havana

Secretary of State.
APR 18 1896

, 1896

Received 4:23 P. M.

Assistant Secretary of State.

Washington. DC.

Chief of the general staff tells me Eggert proceedings reached here yesterday from Guines; submitted immediately to Judge Advocate for his opinion, which is expected by next Monday or Tuesday.

Williams

Consul General.

[redacted]

H

No. 2892

U.S. Consulate General.
Habana, April 17, 1896.

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
APR 22 1896
DEPT. OF STATE

Mr. Williams
to the
Department of State.

Confirming telegram of
to-day relating to Dygert's case.

No. 2897.

U.S. Consulate General.
Habana, April 17, 1896.

Hon. William W. Rockhill,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington,
D.C.

Sir.

I beg to confirm my telegram of to-day, reading:

"Chief General Staff
"tells me Dygert
"proceedings received here
"yesterday from Guines
"submitted immediately
"to judge advocate for his
"opinion which is expected
"by next Monday or Tuesday."

I am, Sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient Servant,
James D. Williams,
Consul General.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY
APR 27 1896
DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

No. 2893.

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
APR 1896
DEPT. OF STATE

U.S. Consulate General,
Habana, April 17, 1896.

Mr Williams
to the
Department of State.

Answ. Apl 28, 1896.

Submitting a copy of a letter received from Andres Carbonay y Rodriguez, who desires to be registered at this office as an American citizen.

2 Enclosures.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
OFFICE OF SOLICITOR,
W&S.
APR 27 1896

Ack. and say that Rodri-
guez, having been born in
the United States, is under
our law, a citizen of the
United States, and entetled
to registration as such in
the Consulate-General.

No. 2893.

U. S. Consulate General.
Habana, April 17, 1896.

Hon. William W. Rockhill,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington,
D. C.

Sir:

I beg to enclose herewith
a copy of a letter received by
this office on the 31st ultimo
from Andres Carbonay y Ro-
driguez, declaring that he
was born in Key West, Florida,
sixteen years ago, his father,
now deceased, was an Italian
subject. This young man
desires to be registered in this
Consulate general as an
American citizen; consequently,
the case is respectfully sub-
mitted for the ruling of
the Department.

I am,

I am, Sir,
Very respectfully,
Your obedient Servant,
Colonel Commanding.

2 Enclosures:
No. 1 - Copy of letter referred to.
" 2 - Translation of cert. of baptism.

Enclosure No.1.

With Despatch No.2893.

H A B A N A , April 17,1896.

TRANSLATION. (Received March 31,1896)

Ramon O.Williams, Esq.

U.S.Consul General,

Present.

Sir:

It is now sixteen years ago that I was born in Key West,Monroe County,Florida, where I was baptized in the parish church of Saint John, as accredited by the accompanying copy of thebaptismal certificate issued by the Rev.Juan B.Baez. I am now living under the charge of my mother,my father, who was an Italian subject,having died when I was four years of age. I am desirous of making good my right of birth to the citizenship of the United States. I beg you,therefore,to order the taking of the necessary steps to that end.

I am,Sir, etc.

(Signed) Andres Carbonay y Rodriguez.

Enclosure No.2.

With Despatch No.2893.

H A B A N A , April 17,1896.

TRANSLATION.

The Reverend Juan B. Baez, Priest and Rector of the parishes of St.John and St.Peter, and in charge of the church of St.Paul at Key West, Florida, county of Monroe, U. S. A.

I do hereby certify that on page 94, number 733 of the book of baptisms, in spanish, of the parish church of St.John appears that yesterday I baptized a child born on the 4th of Feby.1880, a legitimate son of Adolfo Carbonay and Candelaria Rodriguez, natives of the Island of Cuba; that I performed on said child the sacred ceremonies and named him ANDRES RIMBERTO CORCINO; his god-parents were Andres and Consuelo Carbonay, and his grand-parents Fito Carbonay and Rosalia Rodriguez (paternals) and Rafael Rodriguez and Belen Perez (maternals). And that it may thus appear I sign the present under the seal of this church at Key West on the 9th day of April, 1880.

SEAL (Signed) Juan B. Baez.

Bowen.

No. 2894.

U. S. Consulate General,
Habana, April 17th. 1896

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
APR 22 1896
DEPT. OF STATE

Bill

Mr. Williams
to the
Department of State.

Enclosing Joseph L Capen's duplicate receipt of a certified copy of the certificate of naturalization issued to him on June 13, 1881, by the Superior Court of the city of Buffalo, New York.

One enclosure

No. 2894.

U. S. Consulate General.
Habana, April 17th 1896.

Hon. William W. Rockhill,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington,
D. C.

Sir:

I beg to acknowledge the receipt of the Department's instruction No. 1328 of the 8th instant enclosing a letter from the Clerk of the County of Erie, New York, together with certified copy of the record of the Supreme Court of Buffalo of the naturalization of Joseph L. Cepero.

This certified copy of record has been delivered to Mr. Cepero, and his duplicate receipt therefor is herewith

accompanied, the original remaining on file in this office.

I am, Sir,

Very respectfully,

Your obedient Servant,

Robert Williams

Capt. & Asst. Quartermaster.

Enclosure:

Duplicate receipt as stated.

Duplicate

Habana city jail,
April 17th, 1896.

Received from Ramon O. Williams, Consul General of the United States, a certified copy, dated the 6th instant at the city of Buffalo, and signed by George Bingham, clerk of Erie county, State of New York, of the certificate of naturalization issued to me on June 23, 1881, by the Superior Court of the said city of Buffalo, New York.

Joseph L. Lopez

No. 2895.

U. S. Consulate General.
Habana, April 17, 1896.

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
APR 22 1896
DEPT. OF STATE

Fin

Mr. Williams
to the
Department of State.

Economic condition of Cuba.

Enclosing a slip, with translation, from El Boletin Comercial.

1 Enclosure.

No. 2895.

U.S. Consulate General.
Habana, April 17th, 1896.

Hon. William W. Rockhill,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington,
D.C.

Sir.

I enclose herewith a slip, with translation, taken from El Boletin Comercial, of the 14th instant, giving a comparative statement of the collection of revenues from import duties by the custom-houses of Cuba for the month of February of 1895 and 1896, showing a diminution in the latter of $ 457.627.14.

I am, Sir, very respectfully.
Your obedient servant,
Lamont Williams
Consul General.

Enclosure.

Enclosure No.1.

With Despatch No.2895.

H A B A N A , April 17,1896.

[redacted]

TRANSLATION.

From EL BOLETIN COMERCIAL of HABANA,

April 14,1896.

Collection of Revenues from import duties by the custom houses of the Island of Cuba, during the month of February last, compared with the same month of the year 1895:

TOTALS:

1896.	1895.
$763.314.80	$ 1.220,941.94

DECREASE in 1896: $457.627.14

----------cOo----------

Enclosure No. 1
With Despatch No. 2895.
Habana, April 17, 1896

Boletin Comercial

s 14 de Abril de 1896.

ADUANAS DE CUBA.

RECAUDACION en las Aduanas de la Isla, en el mes de Febrero último, comparada con igual período del año anterior.

	TOTALES.			
	EN 1896.		EN 1895.	
ADUANAS.	*Pesos*	*cts*	*Pesos*	*cts*
Habana . .	511,728	79	777,823	54
Matánzas. .	16,532	95	100,750	88
Cuba . . .	57,166	14	56,032	38
Cárdenas. .	4,158	88	51,323	52
Cienfuegos .	99,207	54	109,358	79
Trinidad. .	. . . .	.	319	62
Sagua . . .	4,301	48	39,350	81
Nuevitas . .	15,045	80	24,126	69
Manzanillo .	14,691	22	10,437	02
Caibarién .	13,709	51	23,992	31
Gibara. . .	13,260	76	3,280	21
Baracoa . .	297	95	4,781	59
Zaza. . . .	458	97	154	.
Guantánamo	12,454	79	17,378	71
Santa Cruz.	300	20	1,651	87
TOTALES.	763,314	80	1.220,941	94
Menos 1896	. . . .	.	457,627	14

H

No. 2896.

U. S. Consulate General. Jm
Habana, April 17, 1896.

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
APR 22 1896
DEPT. OF STATE

Mr. Williams
to the
Department of State.

Answering telegram relating to Dygert.

No. 2896.

U.S. Consulate General.
Habana, April 17th 1896.

Hon. William W. Rockhill,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington,
D.C.

Sir:

I beg to acknowledge the receipt of a telegram from the Honorable Secretary of State, received to-day, reading:

"When will Dygert
"likely be released?; to
which I had the honor to answer as follows:

"I confirm my tele-
"gram of this morning to
"the Assistant Secretary." (Dygert)

I am, Sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
Ramon O. Williams
Consul General.

TELEGRAM RECEIVED IN CIPHER.

INDEX BUREAU REC'D. APR 23 1896 DEPT. OF STATE

Secretary of State. APR 22 1896

From Havana, April 18, 1896

Received 5.31, P.M.

Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

I have seen Captain General about Dygert this afternoon. He has taken very great interest. To have proceedings placed before him for a decision as soon as possible and I find him inclined to a favorable result.

Williams

Consul General.

Receibed and deciphered by Biddle at 8.P.M.

Date

ASSISTANT SECRETARY
Secretary of State
APR 21 1896
APR. 22 1896
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

No. 2897.

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
APR 21 1896
DEPT. OF STATE

U.S. Consulate General,
Habana, April 18, 1896.

Com. Bur.
File

Acknd.
Apl. 21, 1896.

Mr. Williams
to the
Department of State.

Relating to the arrest of the Reverend Albert J. Diaz, an American citizen.

1 Enclosure.

Mr. Secretary,

You may wish to
read this.

MR

No. 2897.

U. S. Consulate General.
Habana, April 18, 1896.

Hon. William W. Rockhill,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington,
D. C.

Sir:

Referring to my despatch No. 2889 of the 16th instant reporting to you the arrest of the Reverend Albert J. Diaz, pastor of the Baptist church in this city, I now have the honor to enclose a copy of the communication I addressed yesterday to His Excellency the Governor General asking to be informed of the reasons of the arrest of Mr. Diaz; for his release if the examination,

examination, as is expected, shows nothing against him; and that whatever may be the cause of his arrest, that article 7 of the Treaty of 1795 between the United States and Spain be strictly observed, - allowing him, accordingly, to communicate freely with the advocate and Solicitor whom he may choose for his defense.

I saw Mr. Diaz yesterday afternoon at Police Headquarters and found him as well as might be expected under the circumstances, and received from him a message for his family requesting some things to be sent him for his personal comfort, for which the Chief of Police gave ready consent, and which message was immediately

immediately conveyed.

I am, Sir,
Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
Ransom O. Williams
Consul General.

1 Enclosure.
No. 1 - Mr. Williams to Governor General, April 17.

Enclosure No.1.

With Despatch No.289.

H A B A N A , April 18,1896.

COPY. U.S.CONSULATE GENERAL.

HABANA, April 17,1896.

To His Excellency the Governor and Captain General

of the Island of Cuba.

Excellency:

Having received information that the Reverend ALBERTO J.DIAZ, a citizen of the United States, was arrested yesterday morning and is now detained at Police Headquarters deprived of outside intercourse (incomunicado); I have to ask Y.E., in compliance with instructions from my Government, to please inform me of the reasons of his arrest; also that I be allowed to communicate with him; and in case of nothing resulting against him from examination, as it is to be expected, that he be immediately released; and that whatever may be the cause of his arrest, that article 7 of the Treaty of the 27th of October, 1795, be strictly observed, as construed by the protocol of the 12th of January, 1877, between the United States and Spain; for as I understand, he was arrested when quietly at home; and that, accordingly, he be allowed to communicate freely with the advocate and the solicitor that he may choose for his defense.

I am, etc. etc.

(Signed) Ramon O.Williams,

Consul General.

No. 2898.

U.S. Consulate General
Habana, April 18, 1896.

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
APR 21 1896
DEPT. OF STATE

Mr. Williams
to the
Department of State.

Relating to the arrest of Mr. Alfred V. Diaz, an American citizen.

1 Enclosure.

No. 2898.

U. S. Consulate General.
Habana, April 18, 1896.

Hon. William W. Rockhill,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington,
D. C.

Sir:

I beg to inform the Department that Mrs. Albert J. Diaz having reported to me that her brother-in-law Mr. Alfred V. Diaz, a citizen of the United States, had been arrested on the 16th instant while quietly at home, I addressed a communication to the Governor General, copy of which I have the honor to enclose, asking to be informed of the reasons of the arrest of Mr. Diaz; for his release if the examination, as is expected, shows nothing against

against him; and that whatever may be the cause of his arrest, that article 7 of the Treaty of 1795 between the United States and Spain be strictly observed, - allowing him, accordingly, to communicate freely with the advocate and solicitor whom he may choose for his defense.

I am, Sir,
Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
Robert D. Williams,
Consul General.

1 Enclosure:
No. 1 - Mr. Williams to the Governor General, April 17th -

Samana in 2897.

Enclosure No.1.

With Despatch No.2898.

H A B A N A , April 18,1896.

COPY.

U.S.CONSULATE GENERAL.

HABANA, April 17,1896.

To His Excellency the Governor and Captain General

of the Island of Cuba.

Excellency:

Having received information that Mr.ALFREDO V. DIAZ, a citizen of the United States, was arrested yesterday morning and is now detained at Police Headquarters deprived of outside intercourse (incomunicado); I have to ask Y.E., in compliance with instructions from my Government, to please inform me of the reasons of his arrest; also that I be allowed to communicate with him; and in case of nothing resulting against him from examination, as it is to be expected, that he be immediately released; and that whatever may be the cause of his arrest, that article 7 of the Treaty of the 27th of October, 1795, be strictly observed, as construed by the protocol of the 12th of January, 1877, between the United States and Spain; for as I understand, he was arrested when quietly at home; and that, accordingly, he be allowed to communicate freely with the advocate and the solicitor that he may choose for his defense.

I am, etc. etc.

(Signed) Ramon O.Williams,

Consul General.

H

Low/r.

No. 2899.

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
APR 27 1896
DEPT. OF STATE

U. S. Consulate General.
Habana, April 18, 1896.

Ans

Mr. Williams
to the
Department of State.

Confirming telegram of to-day regarding Dygert.

No. 2899.

U.S. Consulate General.
Habana, April 18th 1896.

Hon. William W. Rockhill,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington,
D.C.

Sir.

I beg to confirm my telegram of to-day reading:

"Secretary of State,
Washington.

"I have seen Captain "General about Dygert this "afternoon. He has taken very "great interest to have pro- "ceedings placed before him "for a decision as soon as "possible and I find him "inclined to a favorable result."

I am, Sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,

Consul General.

Secretary of State.
APR 27 1896

Confidential
No. 2900.

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
APR 28 1896
DEPT. OF STATE

U.S. Consulate General.
Habana, April 20, 1896.

Mr Williams
to the
Department of State.

Economic condition of Cuba.

Enclosing slip, with translation from El Avisador Comercial, of this city.

1 Enclosure.

Confidential.
No. 2900.

U. S. Consulate General.
Habana, April 20, 1896.

Hon. William W. Rockhill,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington,
D. C.

Sir:

With special reference to my despatch no. 291 of the 20th of November, 1895, and nos. 324 and 333 of the 8th of August and 12th of September, 1896, consul general Hall's series, I have the honor to enclose for the information of the Department a clipping, with translation, taken from the issue of the 13th instant of El Avisador Comercial, of this city: asseverating the impossibility of the people of this island to satisfy their present

present taxes, by reason of the stoppage of the crops; consequent decline in the export and import trades; the losses accruing to property holders from the emigration of families; the paralization of employment of the working classes; and in opposition, in view of those facts, of a circular order recently issued by the Intendant General of Finance to the provincial collectors of taxes.

I am, Sir,

Very respectfully,

Your obedient Servant,

Robert C. Kirkwood,

Consul General.

1 Enclosure:

Confidential.

Enclosure No.1.

With Despatch No. 2900.

H A B A N A , April 20, 1896.

TRANSLATION.

From EL AVISADOR COMERCIAL of HABANA,

April 13,1896.

THE TAXES.

Not because the inhabitants of the capital and towns find themselves the better defended do they suffer the less from the effects of the destruction that has been carried on: all find themselves alike unable to pay their taxes.

On the other hand,it would be highly unjust for the public burdens to be heavier on those who with patriotic zeal have devoted themselves to the work of pacification, when our merchants have become the first victims of the ruined planters; when our manufacturers have lost the greater part of their consuming markets and are becoming deprived of the staple articles (sugar and tobacco) for the maintenance of their relations with foreign countries; when from the paralization of business three quarters of the clerks and workmen are being thrown out of occupation,and when, too,from the forced emigration of many families,property holders are so much injured in their interests.

And it is not only unjust but antipolitic to force attachment proceedings to extremities in the present moments in such a manner as the Intendant General recommended a few days ago, in a circular addressed to the collectors of taxes in the provinces.

It is true that the administrative organism cannot be stopped; but circumstances now counsel the adoption of means adequate to the present state of the country.

----------oOo----------

Enclosure No. 1. 2900
With Despatch No. ~~2899~~
Habana, April 20th. 1896.

AVISADOR * COMERCIAL

HABANA, ABRIL 13 DE 1896.

LOS TRIBUTOS

Repetidas veces ha expuesto el AVISADOR COMERCIAL su opinión respecto de los recursos que el Estado necesita y de la manera que debe adoptar para recaudarlos. El aplauso que nuestra opinión ha obtenido, explica satisfactoriamente el que la prensa haya estado unánime en reconocer lo procedente que sería hoy anular todos los expedientes formulados por falta de pago de tributos, supuestas defraudaciones y otros verdaderos excesos de nuestra complicada y poco moralizadora máquina ndministrativa.

Pero aún es más satisfactorio para nosotros ver que colega tan ilustrado como *La Correspondencia Militar*, por su índole tan ageno á la defensa de los intereses del comercio y la industria, abundando en nuestras ideas, reconozca la injusticia que entraña el establecer los medios coercitivos contra la miserable riqueza que queda al lado del Gobierno, cuando no puede hacerse ni se hace con la que acaso haya servido de elemento á la destrucción y ruina del país.

En efecto, el citado colega en un trabajo que no tenemos para qué elogiar, hace alarde de la misma doctrina, la fortalece y entre otras así dice:

«No por hallarse en la capital ó en las poblaciones bien defendidas, los que en ella viven y aquellos que en ellas se han refugiado, sufren menos los efectos de la destrucción realizada: y unos y otros se encuentran en la imposibilidad material de satisfacer los tributos.

Por otra parte, sería altamente injusto que las cargas públicas hubiesen de caer con más pesadumbre sobre los que con noble entusiasmo prestan su concurso á la obra de pacificación, cuando nuestros comerciantes son las primeras víctimas de la ruina de los hacendados; cuando nuestros industriales han perdido la mayor parte de sus mercados consumidores y les faltan los indispensables elementos de la materia prima para sostener un tanto sus relaciones comerciales con el extranjero; cuando la paralización de los negocios ha sumido en el desamparo á las tres cuartas partes de los empleados y dependientes, y cuando, por otra parte, la forzada emigración de gran número de familias compromete la situación financiera de nuestros propietarios.

Y no es solamente injusto sino antipolítico extremar los procedimientos de recaudación en estos momentos, tal y como el actual Intendente General de Hacienda recomendaba no hace muchos días, en circular dirigida á los Administradores provinciales de Hacienda.

El organismo administrativo no puede ni debe suspenderse, es cierto; pero las circunstancias aconsejan la aplicación de procedimientos que guarden relación con el estado en que el país se halla.

Difícilmente podrá en estos momentos apreciarse la equidad de las contribuciones directas ni de los repartos gremiales, cuando el tipo de los amillaramientos ni de las declaraciones juradas, ni la distribución de las cuotas industriales tienen una base, siquiera aproximada, á las contínuas y extremas oscilaciones del movimiento comercial y de las necesidades del consumo.

En estos momentos se impone como necesidad incontrovertible, un cambio radical del sistema tributario, adoptándose la contribución indirecta con el carácter de impuesto transitorio de guerra, cuyo pago esté alentado por el noble estímulo del patriotismo y garantizado con las responsabilidades consiguientes para el que incurra, por falta de cumplimiento, en la culpa de traidor á la Patria.

Aunque contrario á los principios que la la ciencia económica aconseja, este procedimiento sería el más adecuado y el más equitativo en las presentes circunstancias, que por ser excepcionales, reclaman un sistema también excepcional.

No debe, no puede contarse con los recursos del país para allegar fondos con que hacer frente á las obligaciones ordinarias y extraordinarias del Estado: para atender á aquellos servicios, lo mismo que para cubrir los gastos de la guerra, hay que recurrir á las operaciones financieras que permitan descontar á la vista los productos futuros de las fuentes de riqueza del país.»

C. I. R.

TELEGRAM RECEIVED IN CIPHER.

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
APR 23 1896
DEPT. OF STATE

From Havana

April 21, 1896

Received 10:29 P.M.

Secretary of State.
APR 22 1896

Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Diaz detained at police head-
quarters occupying a spacious dry
well ventilated room in an
upper story. Chief of the general
staff tells me proceedings ~~are~~
are being hastened by order of
Captain General ~~Lersundi~~ Calleja
~~General~~ and result is expected in a
couple of days in his and Dygert's
cases. Williams Consul General

[redacted]

Rudolph

File

R-C.

74

No. 2901.

U.S. Consulate General.
Havana, April 21, 1896

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
APR 27 1896
DEPT. OF STATE

Mr. Williams
to the
Department of State.

Confirming my telegram
of to-day.

No. 2901.

U. S. Consulate General.
Habana, April 21, 1896.

Hon. William W. Rockhill,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington,
D.C.

Sir:

I beg to confirm my telegram of to-day reading:

"Diaz is detained "at Police Headquarters, "occupying a spacious "dry well ventilated room "in an upper story. Chief "of general staff tells me "proceedings are being "hastened by order of "Captain General and result "is expected in a couple "of days in his and "Dygert's case."

I am,

Sir,

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

Sam O. Williams,

Quart Master General.

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
APR 23 1896
DEPT. OF STATE

Secretary of State.
RECEIVED
APR 27 1896

File

TELEGRAM. Cipher

From Havana

April 22, 1896

Received 10:16 P. M.

Secretary of State
Washington
D.C.

Governor General notifies me officially has ordered American citizens Alberto and Alfred Diaz, accused abetting the insurrection, to be released, taking into consideration friendly relations between both countries, but they must leave island by the next Steamer for the United States and has directed civil governor carry out order with the knowledge of this office. I shall ask for extension if it is necessary.

Williams
Consul General.

Fille

Secretary of State.
APR 27 1896

File

TELEGRAM RECEIVED IN CIPHER.

From Havana, April 22, 1896

Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Diaz is granted free outside intercourse. Is charged with forwarding correspondence to insurgent generals.

Williams,

Consul General.

Deciphered by Biddle.

2116

No. 2902.

U.S. Consulate General.
Habana, April 27, 1896.

Mr. Williams
to the
Department of State.

Confirming my telegram of to-day relating to case of the Rev. Mr. Alberto J. Diaz.

No. 2902.

U. S. Consulate General.
Habana, April 22, 1896.

Hon. William W. Rockhill,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington,
D. C.

Sir:

I beg to confirm my telegram of to-day, addressed to the Honorable Secretary of State reading:

"Diaz is granted
"free outside intercourse,
"is charged with having
"forwarded correspondence
"to insurgent generals
"(Gomez and Maceo)."

The chief of police told me this morning that the Reverend Mr. Diaz is charged with having forwarded the correspondence

correspondence to the insurgent generals Máximo Gomez and Antonio Maceo, which was captured with a party of young men who had rendezvoused just outside of Havana on the 15th instant to join the insurgents.

I am, Sir,

Very respectfully,

Your obedient Servant,

Fitzhugh Lee,

Consul General.

Com. Bur
Fil

ASSISTANT SECRETARY
APR 29 1896
DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

No. 2903.

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
APR29 1896
DEPT. OF STATE

U.S. Consulate General.
Habana, April 22d, 1896.

Mr. Williams
to the
Department of State.

Answering Department's instruction nº 1336 of the 16th instant relating to the arrest of Mr. Luis Martinez Vigueir.

No. 2903.

U.S. Consulate General.
Habana, April 22, 1896.

Hon. William W. Rockhill,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington,
D.C.

Sir:

Referring to the Depart-
ment's instruction no. 1336
of the 16th instant enclosing
a letter from Mr. Luis
Martinez Arrao in relation
to the arrest in this city of
his father Mr. Luis Martinez
Viglier, I have the honor
to say that this case was
reported in my number
2884 of the 14th instant;
and that this office per-
formed its functions at
the proper time; and
that on the transfer of
the

the case to the civil jurisdiction, the advocate, Mr. Miguel F. Viondi, took charge of the defense and obtained the release of Mr. Martinez Vigier on bail of $400.

I am, Sir,
Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
Lawrence A. Williams,
Consul General.

No 2904.

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
APR 29 1896
DEPT. OF STATE

U. S. Consulate General.
Habana, April 22, 1896.

Mr. Williams,
to the
Department of State.

Jno

Acknowledging receipt of —
Department's instructions
numbered from 1333 to 1341,
inclusive.

No. 2904.

U. S. Consulate General.
Habana, April 22, 1896.

Hon. William W. Rockhill,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington,
D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the Department's instructions numbered from 1333 to 1341, inclusive.

I am, Sir,
Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
Ramon O. Williams.
Consul General.

ouyr.

Com. Bur.
File

ASSISTANT SECRETARY
APR 29 1896
DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

No. 2905.

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
APR 29 1896
DEPT. OF STATE

U. S. Consulate General.
Habana, April 22. 1896.

Mr. Williams,
to the
Department of State.

Minister informed May 16.

Rec'd

Reporting the release of
Ladislao Cosme Quintero
a citizen of the United States.

No. 2905.

U. S. Consulate General.

Habana, April 22, 1896.

Hon. William W. Rockhill,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington,
D. C.

Sir:

Replying to your instruction No. 1335 of the 14th instant relating to the case of Ladislao Eusebio Dumitero, a citizen of the United States, I have the honor to report, as I telegraphed you on the 11th instant, that this young man had been

relieved by order of the
Surveyor General.

I am, Sir,

Very respectfully,

Your obedient Servant.

Consul General.

No. 2906

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
APR29 1896
DEPT. OF STATE

U.S. Consulate General.
Habana, April 22, 1896.

Mr. Williams
to the
Department of State.

Confirming telegram of to-day reporting that Alberto and Alfredo Diaz have been ordered to be released by the Governor General.

No. 2906.

U. S. Consulate General.
Habana, April 22, 1896.

Hon. William W. Rockhill,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington,
D. C.

Sir:

I beg to confirm my telegram of to-day addressed to the Honorable Secretary of State, reading:

"Governor General
"notifies me officially
"has ordered American
"citizens Alberto and
"Alfredo Diaz accused
"abetting the insurrection
"to be released taking
"into consideration
"friendly relations between
"both countries; but they
"must leave Island

by

"by the next steamer
"for United States
"and has directed
"Civil Governor carry
"out order with the
"knowledge of this
"office. I shall ask
"for extension, if it
"is necessary.

I am, Sir,
Very respectfully,
Your obedient Servant,
Ramon O. Williams,
Asst. Adjt. General.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY
APR 29 1896
DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

Mr. Conde
Copy to Mr. Spaulding May 11 '96
To Spanish Affs 307
Mr. Spaulding
Con. Bur
Ack. as above 5/11
Cuba 20
May 2

COPIED FOR CONGRESS.

No: 2907.

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
APR29 1896
DEPT. OF STATE

U. S. Consulate General.

Habana, April 23d 1896.

Mr. Williams

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU
APR 29 1896

to the

Department of State.

Case of José Manuel Delgado.
Transmitting statement made by Venancio Pino, sole surviving witness of outrage committed on Delgado.

One enclosure: copy and translation.

No 2907.

U. S. Consulate General.

Habana, April 23d 1896.

Hon: W. W. Rockhill,

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington,

D. C.

Sir:

With reference to previous despatches relative to the case of Dr. José Manuel Delgado, and his father, and especially my number 2877, of April 11th, in which I transmitted to the Department a copy of the statement made before me on

the 18 of March by said
José Manuel Delgado, in
which he stated that he
would endeavor to obtain
the deposition of Venancio
Pino, one of his farm tenants
and the only surviving
witness of the outrage com-
mitted on him by orders
of General Melguizo, by
the Spanish troops on the
4th March last, - I have
now the honor to
transmit herewith a
copy and translation
of the deposition made
before me on the 21st instant
by said Venancio Pino,
who, as certified to in the

1/2

medical certificate accompanying the statement transmitted in my said number 2877, has suffered the amputation of his right arm, in consequence of the wounds received by him at the same time of the outrage committed on Dr. Delgado.

I am, Sir,

Very respectfully

Your obedient servant,

Ramon O. Williams.

Consul General.

2. Enclosures:

1. Copy and translation of declaration of Venancio Pino.

Enclosure No. 1.

With Despatch No. 2907

H A B A N A , April 23 1896.

Translation.

U.S.CONSULATE GENERAL.

HABANA, Cuba.

On this 21st day of April, 1896, before me, the undersigned, Consul General of the United States at HABANA, personally appeared VENANCIO PINO, a native of the Island of Cuba; 70 years of age; married; farm hand; who being duly sworn declared as follows:

that while working on the farm called "DOLORES", alia "MORALES", at Bainoa, of which he was a colono, or farm tenant, on the 4th March last, and after the insurgent general MACEO had passed with his forces at about 11 o'clock A.M., a spanish column appeared at 1 P.M.; a squad of soldiers under command of a captain VILLANUEVA, of the cavalry volunteers of Jaruco, detached itself from the main force, and entering the residence of Mr. JOSÉ MANUEL DELGADO, owner of the said farm "DOLORES", arrested and conducted the deponent together with several other persons, among whom was the said Mr. DELGADO, before the general commanding the spanish column, Gen: CAYETANO MELGUIZO.

This deponent further declares that once in the presence of General MELGUIZO, he witnessed that the latter after refusing in a harsh manner to pay any attention to certain papers which Mr. DELGADO exhibited to him, slapped him over the head and face with his open hand, and the de-

ponent also noticed that Captain VILLANUEVA received certain orders communicated to him by General MELGUIZO, and they, (the prisoners,) were then taken to the rear guard of the column by Captain VILLANUEVA and twelve or fourteen men, among whom was a sergeant named RICARDO del VALLE. The deponent saw that upon reaching a place at some distance from the main body of the troops, the prisoners, viz: JOSÉ MANUEL DELGADO; JUAN de DIOS TAVIO; YRENO TAVIO; two brothers named GUERRA; JUAN RODRIGUEZ and the deponent and his son GREGORIO, were tied together, and he then heard Captain VILLANUEVA order his soldiers to use their machetes; and the sergeant, RICARDO del VALLE, struck Mr. DELGADO who was tied, with his machete; then shots and machete cuts followed, the deponent receiving four bullet wounds, falling unconscious. When he recovered his senses he managed to crawl to the farm house where he was attended to, and since then has been under the care of a daughter at a farm nearby, until his arrival in Habana last Saturday, the 18th April, having been summoned by a military judge to make a declaration, and availing himself of the occasion to also make this present statement. As the result of his wounds, the deponent has suffered the amputation of his right arm.

(Signed) VENANCIO PINO. his X mark.

As witness: (Signed) ERNESTO L. TOSCA.

Before me: (Signed) RAMON O. WILLIAMS.

Consul General.

A true copy.

Ramon O. Williams,

Consul General.

Enclosure No. 2

With Despatch No. 2907

H A B A N A , April, 23 1896.

Copy.

Consulado General de los Estados Unidos

en la HABANA.

En el dia veinte y uno de Abril de 1896, ante me, el infrascrito, Consul General de los Estados Unidos en la Habana, compareció personalmente Don VENANCIO PINO, natural de la Ysla de Cuba, de 70 anos de edad, casado, campo, quien prévio juramento, declaró como sigue: que estando trabajando en la finca "DOLORES", alias "MORALES", de donde era colono, el dia 4 de Marzo, después de pasar MACEO con sus fuerzas, como á las 11 de la manana, se presentaron en la citada finca, ubicada en Bainoa, á la una de la tarde en persecucion de la fuerza anterior una columna española, presentándose en la casa de vivienda un piquete al mando de un capitan nombrado VILLANUEVA, del escuadron de Voluntarios de Jaruco, quienes condujeron entre otras personas que se hallban en la casa al declarante á la presencia del general que mandaba la columna , que rsultó ser Don. CAYETANO MELGUIZO; formaban parte de los conducidos Don. JOSÉ MANUEL DELGADO, dueño de la finca mencionada. El declarante expone que ya en presencia del general MELGUIZO, vió que este después de negarse en formas bruscas á tomar en cuenta unos papeles que el Sr. DELGADO le exhibia levantó la mano y lo abofeteó; notó ademas que el capitan VILLANUEVA atendia ciertas órdenes que le comunicaba el general MELGUIZO, y después los condujo á retaguardia el

capitan VILLANUEVA con unos doce ó catorce hombres entre los cuales figuraba como sargento un tal D.RICARDO del VALLE. Vió el declarante que al llegar á un sitio retirado del grueso de la columna, amarraron á los presos que eran Don.JOSÉ MANUEL DELGADO; JUAN DE DIOS TAVIO; YRENO TAVIO; dos hermanos de apellido GUERRA; JUAN RODRIGUEZ, el declarante y su hijo GREGORIO, y entonces oyó que el capitan VILLANUEVA mandaba, "que le dieran machete", y el sargento D.RICARDO del VALLE le dió de machetazos al Sr. DELGADO, estando este amarrado; hubo descargas y machetazoz, ántes y después de las descargas, y recibió el declarante cuatro heridas de bala, cayendo el exponente imposibilitado; cuando volvió en sí se lavantó como pudo aproximándose á la casa de vivienda de la citada finca, donde lo curaron y ha estado en una colonia inmediate asistido por una hija suya, hasta el dia en que vino á la HABANA, que fué el Sábado pasado con objeto de prestar una declaracion ante un fiscal militar, á lo que fué citado y ademas ha prestado esta declaracion. De resultas de estas heridas le han amputado el brazo al declarante.

(Signed) VENANCIO X PINO.

Como testigo: á la firma: (Signed) ERNESTO L.TOSCA.

Ante mi: (Signed) RAMON O.WILLIAMS.

Consul General.

A true copy.

Ramon O. Williams.

Consul General.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY
APR 29 1896
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

No. 2908.

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U. S. Consulate General.

Habana. April 23 1896.

Mr. Williams

to the

Department of State.

Transmitting claim against Spanish Government, presented by Mr. Federico P. Montes.

One enclosure.

No. 2908.

U. S. Consulate General.

Habana, April 23 1896.

Hon: W. W. Rockhill.

Assistant Secretary of State

Washington.

D C.

Sir:

I have the honor to transmit herewith copy of a statement made before me by Mr. Federico P. Montes, a citizen of the United States resident in this Island, in which is embodied a claim against the Spanish Government, for the amount of

one hundred and twenty five thousand dollars, as an indemnity for the losses and damages caused to his property, by the present condition of affairs in this Island, and for the troubles, privations and hardships himself and family are undergoing, have suffered and may hereafter suffer by reason of same.

I am, Sir, very respectfully
your obedient servant,

Ramon O. Williams,
Consul General.

Enclosure.

Claim presented by Mr. Federico P. Montes.

Enclosure No.1.

With Despatch No. 2908

H A B A N A , April 23. 1896.

COPY.

HABANA, April 6th,1896.

Ramon O.Williams, Esquire,

Consul General of the United States,

at HABANA.

Sir:

The undersigned, FEDERICO P.MONTES,a naturalized citizen of the United States of America,having become a citizen of said country on the fifteenth day of October, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy two,in the Superior Court of the City of New York,came to this country in the year eighteen hundred and seventy five,and has been since then a resident and neighbor of "las Vegas,province of Habana, engaged in the sugar cane and cattle business,and lately in the bee-culture also,and begs to represent to you,that:

On the second day of January of this year,at about half past ten A.M. the insurgent forces under Col:Nunez invaded "LAS VEGAS,on their way down the country,and as they passed,they were setting on fire almost all the cane fields they found on their way; amongst these were all my nice and newly planted su-

gar cane fields in "La LUISA", amounting to about five thousand tons of cane which I had compromised at five and a half arrobas per cent, that is, one hundred and thirty seven and a half pounds of sugar per two thousand five hundred of cane.

In that emergency I tried to get together some working men and I put out the fire and saved what I could which was a very small portion of what I had. After that we were left without workers and also without any work to do.

I tried all I could after that to get away from everything which would relate to or with polities, gave notice to the authorities every time I saw an insurgent at my place, and have done so, not only when I saw them, but also every time they took away any of my horses or I found out that some of them had gone or been taken away by unseen persons; in fact, I am positive I have fulfilled all the requirements of the Edicts of General WEYLER to the dot. To be away from suspicion I kept myself at home as much as I could. I went so far as to become my own bee-keeper, and I had enough to keep me busy at home all the time when there was nothing else to do. My horses in number of about twelve had been taken by the insurgents and some were taken by unknown parties.

On the 20th of this month, or thereabouts, I was visited at my residence in the colonia "La Luisa", in Las Vegas, by a chinaman and a clerk of a store in that town, asking me if I had seen or heard of two horses

belonging to the storekeeper which they had tied outside my cane-field while they went for forage for the store's horses. I told them I had not seen or heard of them, but I requested them to tell the store-keeper not to send any more for cane-tops, because I wished to keep that sugar cane, the only patch that was left me on the 2nd of January by the insurgents, when they burned the others in their way down the Island. They went to the town and I did not give a second thought to the matter. The next day it was about three o'clock when all of a sudden I found my house surrounded by about thirty armed men, two clerks of the store, the manager of the same with big revolvers in their hands and led by a lieutenant of the Civil Guard. The Lt. and the manager of the store came to me and bringing before me the same chinaman I had seen the day before, asked me about the horses the chinaman had lost about my cane-fields; I told them what I had told the chinaman, that I had not seen his horses, nor had any of my men told me anything about them. The officer told me to call my overseer up and they asked him about the horses, he answered in the negative, then the lieutenant asked the store manager whether they should proceed to search the Estate, to this the manager replied that he did not deem it necessary. By this time the other clerks and the soldiers had searched all the barracks, stalls and all about the yard as if I could be suspected of having the horses somewhere. Finally they went away telling me to be very careful to see if I

could discover something about the horses.

On the 24th at three o'clock, I was again, while busy trying to catch a nice swarm of Italian bees, surrounded by about thirty six men armed to the teeth and commanded by a lieutenant of the army whose name is Balbino Agudo Pintado, who came to me and after asking me if I was MONTES, told me to follow him; I remonstrated, saying that I understood that being a citizen of the United States, I could not be conducted in that way ; he told me that all I could say would be in vain because he had orders to use force, then I started with him and left all my family breathless, thinking on what might befall me. He marched me to Las Vegas town, and after ordering a file of soldiers on my right and left as if I was a bandit, while marching on, he asked me if I knew a man by the name of ELEUTERIO FERNANDEZ; I said "no, sir", he seemed to wonder that I should not know the man and repeated the question; I again said, "no, sir", then he turned to a soldier who marched at his left and asked him if he was sure that it was ELEUTERIO FERNANDEZ he had seen talking to me, and as the other said "yes", I told that soldier emphatically that what he was saying was a calumnious lie, that he could not have seen me talking to any one, because I had not been outside of the yard that day ; he said he could prove it, and we kept on towards the town ; when we got there again that soldier persisted in his idea, I told him that he was a rascal and emphatically called upon

the lieutenant to have him tied up for he was either crazy or drunk ; then he turned to my father-in-law, an aged gentleman of 76,and said "this man here is the brigadier of the party",of course I understood then that all that was a plot to entangle me in.-- Then they sent for the Mayor of the town who,as the lieutenant said,had heavy charges against me. He was asked to give his opinion on my conduct; he answered that as far as honesty was concerned he did not wish any better,but looking on me as a Spaniard,he believed I was not much of a Spaniard,that I had quite a good number of horses and had not given any to the Spanish "requisa",(requisition) whereas the insurgents had taken a good many of them,and that he had been told that I used to advise other men to go to the revolutim and some things of this kind. I told him he could not expect me to be much of a Spaniard because he knew I was an American citizen,but he might expect me to be neutral,neither on one saide nor the other; that if the insurgents got away with my horses it was because they came with arms in their hands and I could not help it,that if I had not given any to the Spanish "requisa" it was because I needed these left me by the insurgents for my own use; that I never advised any one to go to the war,and that we should and could not believe all we hear.

After a good deal of talk about many other things in which played the desire of giving England and the

United States a good licking, there came that ELEUTERIO FERNANDEZ, and the lieutenant AGUDO said, pointing his finger to him, "do you know this man ?". I said "yes, sir, but I know him by the name of ELEUTRIO SUAREZ", then the young man said, "I am Fernandez, but many persons call me Suarezmbecause my step-father is Suarez"; then I added, "and is this the Eleuterio Fernandez that man said he had seen me talking to". ?"yes, sir", was the reply of Lieutenant Agudo; then, said I again, "he is telling an infernal lie ", and turning to my three accusers, I said to them: "Gentlemen, if you know the solemnity of an oath, I swear before the Lord and the World, that I have not seen this man in more than a month". After that they asked Eleuterio Fernandez if he had not talked to me that day, and he said "no, sir" he then said that he went in the morning to the house of one Cosme Nunez, did not find him there, and returned to his house where he had spent the rest of the day.

Lieut: Agudo, went about saying that since I had lived in the country and the insurgents did me no harm, it was an evident sign that there were some understanding with them ; I told him that being short of means in the first palce and so close to the town, (my house is about a kilometer from the depot which is at the opposite side of the town,) in the second, I thought that such a suspition could never be entertained ; that at home I had all the commodities and necessaries for life, water in every room, two nice water closets after the american fashion, plenty of

kindling wood, hogs, cattle, all kinds of vegetables, and if I moved to the town, I would have to pay from water to salt, and I had no funds to live on.

Despite all my protests and explanations the said lieutenant asked me how many days did I need to move from home; I said perhaps fifteenor twenty days ; "well", said he, "I will give you that time to pack up and go.

When I got home, the first thing I did was to unscrew all the parlor furniture that very night. Next morning when we began to move around, I was told by one of the helping hands, that the very soldier who so barefaced me and falsely accused me was in the jungles near the house watching my movements. The moment I saw that, I told my wife that we were in a great danger, that that man might hide a flag or arms or any thing which if found in my house could give me a great deal of trouble; that we had to hurry and pack up in the least possible time and quit that place.

So we did and on the fourth day I was with all my family on our way yo HABANA after leaving all the house-hold effects loaded up on six bull-carts to come by land to Guanabacoa, where I have a brother-in-law who tended me a charitable hamd admitting us in his house.

I have told all this story in order to show how things have come, how a man who has done nothing but work and do good for twenty one years in the same place, has been through passion wronged to the extent

of being nearly penniless. I have lost all my crop of good sugar cane,have lost all my horses,many pigs, a patch of tapioca from which I coud extract a ggod deal of starch,cows and yearlings,have abandoned all my cattle,about five hundred and fifty barrels of charcoal,carts,ropes,my nice apiary which was thriving nicely,and of every thing I deplore, I feel the deepest for my poor little bees which with my care, assiduity and attention might progress very fast and yield very nice profits,and in a word, had to leave behind,my home,my humble but comfortable home,without the least provocation from my part,always doing my best to comply with all the requirements of the Spanish Government,to the extreme of having given a horse to one of the soldiers of General ALDECOA,just because he told me he was ordered to get a horse anywhere.

And in the name of equity and justice,as I have suffered so much,I demand and claim from the Spanish Government all the losses and damages inflicted upon me by its officers,claiming not only my crop of sugar cane,but also the plant,the root of such a cane, which with the fire dry weather and the herds of cattle and horses which go about,--because all hedges and fences were burned,-- will <u>never sprout again</u>,and if it does,the cattle and horses will do away with it.

I also demand and claim from the Spanish Government an indemnity for depriving me of my liberty for three hours and a half, putting me to the shame of being marched between two files of soldiers into the Civil Guard quarters, also I claim an indemnity for the troubles, privations and hardships myself and family are undergoing, have suffered and may hereafter suffer by reason of same.

Whereupon I estimate all losses and damages suffered by me as above mentioned in the amount of One hundred and twenty five thousand dollars, which I claim from the said Government of Spain.

(Signed) FEDERICO P.MONTES.

Before me:

(Signed) RAMON O.WILLIAMS.

Consul General.

-----o-----

A true copy:

Ramon O. Williams,

Consul General.

Mr. Fairman

ASSISTANT SECRETARY
APR 29 1896
DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

2909.

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U. S. Consulate General.

Havana, April 23 1896.

No. Williams

to the

Department of State.

Transmitting claim against Spanish Government, presented by José Rafael delos Reyes y Garcia.

One enclosure.

No. 2909.

U. S. Consulate General.

Habana, April 23 1896.

Hon: W. W. Rockhill,

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington,

D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to transmit herewith copy of a statement made before me by Mr. Rafael delos Reyes y Garcia, a citizen of the United States, in which is embodied a claim against the Spanish Government, for the amount of four hundred thousand

dollars, american gold, for the losses and damages caused to his property and that of his wife, by reason of the present state of affairs in this Island, and for lack of protection by the Spanish Government.

I am, Sir, very respectfully

Your obedient servant,

Ramon O. Williams.

Consul General.

Enclosure:

Claim presented by Mr. Jose "Rafael dels Reyes y Garcia

Enclosure No.1.

With despatch No. 2909

H A B A N A , April 23 1896.

COPY.

RAMON O.WILLIAMS, Esquire.

U.S.Consul General.

HABANA.

Sir:

The undersigned,JOSÉ RAFAEL DE LOS REYES y GARCIA,respectfully represents;

that he is a native of this Island of Cuba;46 years of age,married,proprietor,and that he is a naturalized citizen of the United States,having acquired said citizenship in New York at Court of Common Pleas on September 3d,1890;

that he shortly afterwards came to Cuba, and was registered at the U.S.Consulate General, Habana, about November 18th.1890,under No4353 of the Consular Register of that year,and that he has since then resided in the city of Sancti Spiritus, province of Santa Clara, and is now accidentally in this city;

that he and his wife DOÑA MARIA DE LA CONCEPCION YZNAGA DE REYES,are the owners of certain landed property,which has come to them by inheritances and purchases;

that they have faithfully observed all the laws of Spain in these dominions,paid their taxes and other Government dues punctually,and during the existence of the revolutionary disturbances they have observed strict neutrality;

that by reason of said insurrection they have been compelled to abandon the following property:

Owned by himself:

The farm or cattle ranch "Santa Rosa", of 295 caballerias, or 9833 acres, of land in the rural division of Jibaro,Municipal district of Sancti Spiritus in the province of Santa Clara;95 caballerias of this land are of cultivated pasture land, and the remaining 200 of forest, composed of cedar,mahogany,logwood and a large variety of hardwoods.There are 48,000. yards of barbed wire fence with posts of hardwood and 3500 yards of Alemania fence, five wells and accessories,six dwelling houses,22 carts,yokes and accessories. This farm had on it,2098 head of cattle 47 horses,54 mules and 65 sheep.It's value one hundred and eighty seven thousand two hundred and sixty five dollars $187,265.

The farm or cattle ranch "El Toro" of 160 caballerias or 5333 acres of land in

$187,265.

Brought forward . . . $187,265.

the rural divisions of Jibaro and Nuevas of the Municipal districts of Sancti Spiritus and Ciego de Avila in the provinces of Santa Clara and Puerto Principe.20 caballerias of this land are of cultivated pasture and the remaining 140 of forest. There are 24,600 yards of barbed wire fence with posts of hardwood and 3150. yards of Alemania fence;two wells and accessories,three dwelling houses,2 carts and accessories.This farm had on it, 225. head of cattle and 6 horses.It's value seventy one thousand two hundred and forty one dollars fifty cents 71,241.50

The farm or cattle ranch "El Ramblazón", of 46 caballerias or 1533 acres of land, in the rural division of Nuevas,Municipal district of Ciego de Avila in the province of Puerto Principe.36 caballerias of this land are of cultivated pasture and the remaining 10 of forest.There are 1800 yards of barbed wire fence with posts of hardwood,three dwelling houses,1 cart and accessories.This farm had on it 200 head of cattle,210 oxen and 4 horses. It's value fifty three thousand and seventy

$258,506.50

Brought forward . . . $258,506.50

seven dollars and fifty cents 53,077.50

A portion of land named "La Plaza", of 6 caballerias or 200 acres, in the rural division of Jibaro, Municipal district of Sancti Spiritus in the province of Santa Clara. All this land is covered with pastures of guinea and parana grass, logwoods and a large number of fruit trees. There are 576 yards of pine fence and 8160 yards of barbed wire fence, four dwelling houses 2 wells and accessories. It's value fifteen thousand nine hundred and fifty six dollars . . . . . 15,956.

The farm or cattle ranch "Corral Baguino", of 50 caballerias or 1667 acres of land in the rural division of San Andres, Municipal district of Sancti Spiritus, in the province of Santa Clara. 45 caballerias of this land are of cultivated pasture and the remaining 5 of forest composed of cedar, mahogany &c. There are 22,368 yards of barbed wire fence with posts of hardwood and 1487 yards of Alemania fence, three dwelling houses, 2 carts and accessories. This farm had 400 head of cattle on it, ten horses and 4 mules. It's

$327,540.

Brought forward . . . $327,540.

value fifty nine thousand seven hundred

and ten dollars . . . . . 59,710.

A portion of land named "Vegas de Zaza" 387,250.00

of 3 1/2 caballerias or 116 acres, in the

rural division of San Andres,Municipal

district of Sancti Spiritus in the pro -

vince of Santa Clara,for the cultivation

of plants.There are 2880 yards of barbed

wire fence with posts of hardwood and two

dwelling houses.This farm had on it ten

cows and calves.It's value five thousand

six hundred and forty dollars . . . . 5,640.

A portion of land named "El Colmenar"

of 1 1/2 caballerias or 50 acres with

parana pasture and a large variety of

fruit trees.There are 3480 yards of barb-

ed wire fence with posts of hardwood.It's

value two thousand seven hundred and thir

ty two dollars and fifty cents 2,732.50

A portion of forest named "Frajana" of

85 caballerias or 2833 acres in the rural

division of Jibaro,Municipal district of

Sancti Spiritus,in Santa Clara province

with all kinds of wood such as logwood ,

mahogany &c.It's value twenty five thou -

sand five hundred dollars . . . . 25,500.

$421,122.50

Brought forward . . . $421,122.50

A portion of land named "Ingenio Viejo" in the rural division of Hospital,Municipal district of Sancti Spiritus in the province of Santa Clara,of 11 caballerias or 363 acres of cultivated pastures.There are 1800 yards of barbed wire fence with posts of hardwood and 5400 yards of stone fence,three dwelling houses,one cart and accessories.It's value fourteen thousand six hundred and seventeen dollars and fifty cents 14,617.50

A portion of land of 1 caballeria or 33 acres,named "San José"(a) "El Capricho" in the rural division of Paula,Municipal district of Sancti Spiritus in the province of Santa Clara,planted with fruit trees.There are 1800 yards of barbed wire fence,three dwelling houses,one cart and accessories.It's value five thousand nine hundred and thirty nine dollars and fifty cents. 5,939.50

A portion of land of 22 caballerias or 733 acres named "La Miranda"in the rural division of Jibaro,Municipal district of Sancti Spiritus in the province of Santa Clara.12 caballerias of this land are of

$441,679.50

Brought forward . . . $441,679.50

cultivated pasture and the remaining 10. of forest.There are 10,200 yards of barbed wire fence with posts of hardwood.It's value eleven thousand nine hundred and seventy five dollars,. . . . . 11,975.

A portion of land of 4 caballerias and another of 3 caballerias , aggregating 7 caballerias or 233 acres in the rural division of Nuevas, Municipal district of Ciego de Avila in the province of Puerto Principe.Their value,two thousand eight hundred dollars,. . . . . 2,800.

Total . . . $456,454.50

Four hundred and fifty six thousand four hundred and fify four dollars and fifty cents.

Owned by his wife:

The farm or cattle ranch "El Caeahual", of 150 caballerias or 5000 acres in the rural division of Banao,Municipal district of Sancti Spiritus in the province of Santa Clara,85 caballerias of this land are of cultivated pasture,62 of forest rich in cedar and all kind of hardwoods,and 3 are planted with coffee plants.There are 37,800 yards of barbed wire fence with

posts of hardwood and 2100 yards of Alemania fence,seven dwelling houses,2 carts and accessories.This farm had on it 400. head of cattle,15 horses,8 mules and 100. pigs.It's value one hundred and eighteen thousand nine hundred and sixty dollars and fifty cents $118,960.50

The farm or cattle ranch "Las Damas"of 51 caballerias or 1709 acres in the rural division of Banao,Municipal district of Saneti Spiritus in the province of Santa Clara.22 caballerias of this land are of cultivated pasture,one is dedicated to the planting of vegetables and the remaining 28 are forest.There are 13,800 yards of barbed wire fence with posts of hardwood700 yards of Alemania fence and five dwelling houses.This farm had 300 head of cattle,2 horses,4 mules and 60 pigs.It's value,thirty four thousand one hundred and forty six dollars and fifty cents . . 34,146.50

The farm or cattle ranch "La Soledad", of 87 caballerias or 2900 acres in the rural division of Jucaro,Municipal district of Ciego de Avila in the province of Puerto Principe.60 caballerias of this land are of cultivated pasture and 27 of_____

$153,107.

Brought forward . . . $153,107.

forest,composed of cedar,ironwood and other woods.There are 6000 yards of barbed wire fence with posts of hardwood and 21,262 yards of Alemania fence,3 wells and accessories,four dwelling houses,1. cart and accessories.This farm had 706. head of cattle,6 horses,3 mules and 108. pigs.It's value,ninety thousand and eighty nine dollars and fifty cents. . . 90,089.50

The farm "Piedras" of 30 caballerias or 1000 acres in the rural division of Iguará,Municipal district of Sancti Spiritus in Santa Clara province.21 caballerias of this land are of cultivated pasture and the remaining 9 of forest.There are 10800 yards of barbed wire fence and one dwelling house.It's value,seventeen thousand seven hundred and eighty dollars . . . 17,780.

Three portions of land in the rural division of Banao,Municipal district of Sancti Spiritus in the province of Santa Clara:one portion,of 1 caballeria (33)acres) with barbed wire fence . . . . . .$1000.

one portion,of 1 caballeria (33 acres) . . . . . 530.

$1530. $260,976.50

Brought forward .	$1530.	$260,976.50
one portion,of 13 caballerias or 433 acres with barbed wire fence	5200.	
Six thousand seven hundred and thirty dollars		6,730.
1/30 part of $150,000,estimated value of the"San Agustin"sugar estate,burned on the 21st.of March last by Spanish sub - jects in revolt,five thousand dollars . .		5,000.
Total two hundred and seventy two thousand seven hundred and six 50/100. dollars		$272,706.50
Properties that belong to J.Rafael de los Reyes		$456,454.50
Properties that belong to Mrs.C. Y. de Reyes		272,706.50
T O T A L amount claimed as value of the property abandoned and losses . .		$729,161.

SEVEN HUNDRED AND TWENTY NINE THOUSAND ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY ONE DOLLARS.

All these farms have been abandoned on account of the war and also of General Weyler's edict of February 16th. 1896 ordering all people that live in the country to concentrate in the towns.

This appearer therefore protests against all the losses as stated, which he and his wife have

suffered by reason of the affairs as hereinbefore set forth,are suffering and may suffer hereafter on account of the present state of affairs in this Island for the lack of protection by the Spanish Government, and doth declare that the same should and ought to be borne by said Government as the same have occurred as above mentioned and not by or through any fault of them, this said appearer and his wife;and further,that they consider themselves in consequence entitled to an indemnity from the Government of Spain to an amount proportionate to their respective losses,and damages, in the sum of four hundred thousand dollars,American gold(400,000) with such further relief as may be allowed,and they do hereby claim the same.

(Signed.)JOSÉ RAFAEL de los REYES y GARCIA.

MARIA de la CONCEPCIO YZNAGA
by her husband,

(Signed.) J.RAFAEL REYES y Ga. (Scroll.)

-----o-----

U.S.CONSULATE GENERAL.)
)
HABANA, April 18th,1896.) s.s.

On this 18th day of April,1896,before me, the undersigned, Consul General of the United States of America at HABANA,personally appeared Mr .JOSÉ RAFAEL de los REYES

y GARCIA, to me personally known, who being duly sworn, deposed unto the foregoing statement which he hath subscribed in his own name, and in the name of his wife, and declared that the facts therein set forth are true.

WITNESS my hand and the seal of this Consulate
(SEAL.) General at HABANA, this 18th April, 1896.

(Signed.) RAMON O. WILLIAMS.

Consul General.

-----o-----

A true copy:

Ramon O. Williams,
Consul General.

-----o-----

ASSISTANT SECRETARY
APR 29 1896
DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

No 2910.

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
APR29 1896
DEPT. OF STATE

U. S. Consulate General

Havana, April 23rd 1896

Mr. Williams

To the

Department of State.

Transmitting claim against Spanish Government, presented by Jose Gregorio and Jose Manuel Delgado -

---

One enclosure.

No. 2910.

U. S. Consulate General
Havana, April 23 1896

Hon: W. W. Rockhill.
Assistant Secretary of State.
Washington.
D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to transmit herewith copy of a statement made before me by José Gregorio Delgado, and his son José Manuel Delgado, in which is embodied a claim against the Spanish Government, for one hundred and seventy

thousand five hundred and thirty four dollars, as indemnity for losses occasioned to them by reason of the losses, damages and abandonment of their property, caused by the present state of affairs in this Island, and lack of protection from the Spanish Government.

I am, Sir,

Very respectfully, your Obt servant,

Ramon O. Williams,

Consul General.

Enclosure;

Claim presented by Mr Jose Gregorio Delgado and his son, José Manuel Delgado.

Enclosure No.1.

With Despatch No. 2910-

H A B A N A , April 23. 1896.

COPY.

HABANA, April 20th,1896.

Ramon O.Williams, Esquire.

Consul General of the United States.

HABANA.

Sir:

the undersigned,JOSE GREGORIO DELGADO and JOSE MANUEL DELGADO,his son,respectfully represent:

that they are natives of the Island of Cuba,and citizens of the United States,the former having acquired said citizenship by naturalization in the Superior Court of the City of New York,November 23,1868.

and the latter,by residence in the United States from his sixth year until he attained his majority;

that JOSE GREGORIO DELGADO came to Cuba in December,1868,with a passport issued by the Department of State,dated November 24th,1868,and numbered 39,708; that he rturned to the United States and came again in December 1876,with a passport No.51,636,dated November 20th,1876,and is registered in the U.S.Consulate General's register of citizens,No.2605; and

that JOSE MANUEL DELGADO came to Cuba in July, 1877,with a passport issued by the Department of State dated July 14th,1877,and numbered 2506,and is regis-

tered in the U.S.Consulate General's register of citizens,No.2901 ;

that with the exceptiom of several trips to the United States for business purposes they have ever since resided in this Island, having leased by a public instrument executed before the Notary Public Don.ARTURO GALLETTI, in 1893, a farm or plantation consisting of thirty and a half,(30 1/2) caballerias of land called the "DOLORES" a "MORALES",situated about half a league from Bainoa,in the Province of Habana,belonging to Don Francisco Pedroso,said lease having been made for the term of eight years,with the annual rental payable in advance;

that said farm or plantation had been almost entirely planted with cane,and they had this past month of March,twenty caballerias of land planted and ready to cut for the crop of 1895-96; and eight more caballerias ploughed and ready for planting of this year. That at the same time on the vacant pieces of land and in the adjoining farms,they had a choice stock of horses of superior breeding of 35 head,and a herd of cattle for hauling the cane,composed of twenty two yoke of cattle, ten carts and their accessories,ploughs and other agricultural implements required,corn,vegetables,feed, and smaller cultivations for support of the farm ;

that on the 4th of March last,the district was suddenly invaded by the insurgent forces in revolt against the Government ; that they were closely pur-

sued by the Spanish troops, and certain events took place that resulted in the shooting by orders of the Spanish General commanding, MELGUIZO, and being left for dead of the second named deponent, his subsequent transfer to Habana, and flight from and abandonment of their property by both of the deponents, all of which has been duly set forth in their respective affidavits made before the Consul General of the United States on the 14th and 18th days of March, respectively, and copies thereof transmitted to the Department of State:

That in consequence of the injuries received by the second named deponent, who was the administrador or manager of the estate, the danger to their lives to remain on the place, and the fact that a number of their workmen had been at the same time stated, March 4th, killed by the Spanish troops, caused the estate to be abandoned and deserted by all; all the field labors paralyzed with no hope of being able to realize the present crop, and their fields and pastures abandoned and gone to waste.

that the losses occasioned to them by reason of said injuries, damages and abandonment, are as follows:--

The cane-fields of 20 caballerias in extent,- about 667 acres,- all ready for this crop's cutting which would yield at the lowest estimate, 1,000,000 arrobas of cane, or say, 10,000 cart loads of 100 arrobas each, which at 6 riales, (.75 cts,) per arroba for 100 of cane, 60,000 at .75 cents per a, $45,000.-

Brought over $45,000.-

deduct therefrom;

cutting, loading and hauling, at the rate of .50 cutti ng and loading, $ 5,000.-

for hauling, at .20 cts for the half done with carts of the estate, and .40 cts the other half with hired carts, or an average of .30; " 3,000 $ 8,000.-

net product, expenses all made; $37,000.-

garden produce, plantain groves, and all other lesser cultivations, totally lost, . . " 2,000

stock farm of 35 head of horses, blooded, totally disappeared; . . . . " 3,000.-

22 yoke of draught cattle for hauling cane, . " 2,224.-

10 carts and their appurtenances; . . " 1,190.-

ploughs and agricultural implements; . . " 1,000.-

corn in store, 50 fanegas, or bushels, . . " 200.-

pigs and chickens, ... " 100.-

cost of tillage of 6 caballerias ploughed thrice, 1,800.-

Capital invested in the planting of the 20 caballerias, or 667 acres land covered with cane; $30,000.-

$78,534.-

Net income of the next five crops, at an expense or allowance not exceeding .70 cts per 100 arrobas of cane, and .80 cts for cutting, loading and hauling, and estimating the yield 12,000 cart-loads, which would give a gross amount of 72,000 arrobas of sugar which at 5 rials, or .62 1/2 cents, calculating that

Brought over $78,534.

rate to be the approximate value of $45,000.
sugar for the said next five crops,
deduct therefrom charges of cutting,
loading, at rate of 1.50 for each 100
arrobas of cane; $18,000.-
$27,000.-
deduct for the lease and other charges; 7,000.-
net annual yield; $20,000.-

which for five years, amounts to, . . . $100,000.
$178,534.

And this amount represents the loss occasioned to the said deponents by the Government of Spain, in the Island of Cuba; for by being deprived of the earnings and profits which would have come to them as result of the present crop, which has been estimated at, ... $ 48,534.-

First: by abandonment of their cultivated fields, the destruction of all the fences caused by the camping on the lands of the columns of troops, and the foraging in the cane fields of both the insurgent forces and the Government troops, thereby killing the rattoons; in which is invested the capital of, ... $ 30,000.-

and the forcible dispossession by the Government, for that is the result of the outrage committed on the second named deponent, as already stated, which obliged both to leave and abandon the place, and deprived the deponents of the net annual income of $20,000. and to which their labor and capital invested

over; $ 78,534

over; $ 78,534.

gave them the right to expect for the next five years, at same rate, or say; . . . . "100,000.-

not taking into account that by paying in advance the annual rental, and being now deprived as they have remained, of all resources, by reason of the losses stated, amounting to ,$48,534.- they have not had left to them the recourse of payment of the next coming annual rental, in order to await better times.

WHEREFORE, the aforesaid deponents do hereby solemnly protest against all the losses, damages and injuries that have happened to them or to either of them, which they have suffered, are suffering, or may hereafter suffer by reason of the occurrences set forth, caused by the present state of affairs in this Island, and do declare that the same are and ought to be borne by the Spanish Government, the same having occurred as before mentioned, and not by or through any fault of the said appearers; and they therefore believe that they are entitled to receive an indemnity from the Spanish Government, which they estimate in the aforesaid sum of ONE HUNDRED and SEVENTY EIGHT THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED and THIRTY FOUR DOLLARS, and such further relief as may be accorded them, and they hereby make formal claim against the Spanish Government for the said sum.

(Signed.) JOSE GREGORIO DELGADO.

(Signed.) JOSE MANUEL DELGADO.

UNITED

UNITED STATES CONSULATE GENERAL.

HABANA, CUBA.

On this twentieth day of April,1896,before me, the undersigned,Consul General of the United States of America at HABANA,Island of Cuba,personally appeared Mr.JOSE GREGORIO DELGADO and JOSE MANUEL DELGADO,his son,the deponents to the aforesaid document in the nature of a protest and claim,and to me personally known,who being duly sworn deposed unto the foregoing and declared that the facts therein set forth are true.

(Seal.) WITNESS my hand and the seal of this Consulate General at HABANA,this 20th day of April,1896.

(Signed) RAMON O.WILLIAMS.

Consul General.

-----o-----

A true copy:

Ramon O. Williams,

Consul General.

-----o-----

2911

Mr Taisn. 6. 21

Cautrio
May 5196

ASSISTANT SECRETARY
APR 29 1896
DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

No. 2911.

U. S. Consulate General

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APR29 1896
DEPT. OF STATE

Havana, April 23 1896.

Mr. Williams

of the

Department of State.

Transmitting claim against Spanish Government, presented by George L. Lay.

One enclosure.

No 2911.

U. S. Consulate General.

Havana, April 23 1896.

Hon: W. W. Rockhill.

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington.

D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to transmit herewith copy of a claim against the Spanish Government, presented by Mr. George L. Lay, an American resident of this Island, for forcibly depriving him by the Spanish troops, of a horse, of his private property

and personal use.

I am, Sir,

Very respectfully

Your obedient servant,

Lamon V. Williams,

Consul General.

One enclosure:

Claim presented by Mr.

George L. Gay.

Enclosure No:1.

With Despatch No. 2 9 1 1 .

H A B A N A , April 23rd,1896.

Copy.

HABANA, March 23rd,1896.

Ramon O.Williams, Esquire.

U.S.Consul General.

HABANA.

Sir:

I,GEORGE LOUIS LAY, born citizen of the United States of America in the year 1850,in New Orleans, La, and now residing in the Island of Cuba,do declare;-

that on the 2ist day of February,1896,came to the Estate called "LAS ANIMAS de PENALVER",jurisdiccion of Guanabacoa,the Major. JOSE RAMIREZ,and took possession of a horse of my private property and personal use, of the following description:-color,hazel;eight years old;fourteen hands high,two hind feet white,with a white star on the forehead,also with this mark on the left shoulder TIE,and also this other on the same side of the neck: H. Said Major gave me a receipt for said horse stating that he had orders from the Spanish Government to take possession of all horses good for cavalry service.

I immediately made protest against such an act and remitted it to General LONO,President of the Committee,with the receipt of Major JOSE RAMIREZ,

also with a certified copy from the United States Consul General of being a citizen of the United States.

I therefore protest against such an act, and ask of my Government to see me righted in my claim.

(Signed) G.L.LAY.

Before me:

(Signed) RAMON O.WILLIAMS.

Consul General.

-----o-----

A true copy:

Ramon O. Williams,

Consul General.

-----o-----

ASSISTANT SECRETARY
APR 29 1896
DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

No. 2912

U.S. Consulate General
Habana, April 23, 1896.

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REC'D.
APR29 1896
DEPT. OF STATE

Mr Williams
to the
Department of State.

Com. Bur. / File

File

Release of American citizens
Mr Alberto and Mr Alfredo Diaz etc.

1 Enclosure.

No. 2912.

U. S. Consulate General.
Habana, April 23, 1896.

Hon. William W. Rockhill,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington,
D. C.

Sir:

With reference to my despatch no. 2906 of yesterday's date, I beg to enclose a copy, with translation, of a communication from the Governor General informing me of the release of the American citizens Mr. Alberto and Mr. Alfredo Diaz, in consideration of the good relations of friendship existing between the Governments of the United States and Spain; but that they must both leave the territory of this Island in

in the first steamer taking
departure for the said States.

I am, Sir,
Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
Ramm S. Williams.
Consul General.

1 Enclosure:
No. 1 - Communication referred to.

Enclosure No. 1.

With Despatch No. 2912

H A B A N A , April 23, 1896.

TRANSLATION.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL of the ISLAND of CUBA.

OFFICE of the SECRETARY.

HABANA, 22 April, 1896.

To the consul general of the United States,

Present.

His Excellency the Governor General, under this date, has been pleased to order that the American citizens Mr. ALBERTO and Mr. ALFREDO DIAZ, accused of abetting the insurrection, be placed at liberty in consideration of the good relations of friendship existing between the Governments of the United States and Spain; but they must both leave the territory of this Island in the first steamer taking departure for the said States.

I have the honor to communicate to you the above by order of H.E., informing you at the same time that the necessary instructions have been issued through this office to the Civil Governor of Habana for the carrying out of the departure of the said individuals with your knowledge.

God guard you many years.

(Signed) El Marques de Palmerola.

Enclosure No. 1

With Despatch No. 2912

H A B A N A , April 23, 1896.

COPY.

GOBIERNO GENERAL de la ISLA de CUBA.

SECRETARIA GENERAL.

El Excmo. Sr. Gobernador Gral., con fecha de hoy, se ha servido disponer que los subditos americanos, vecinos de esta capital, D. ALBERTO y D. ALFREDO DIAZ, encausados por el delito de auxiliares de la insurreccion, sean puestos en libertad en atencion á las bunas relaciones de amistad que actualmente existen entre el Gobierno de los Estados Unidos y el de Espana; pero debiendo salir ambos del territorio de esta isla en el primer vapor que zarpe del puerto con direccion á dichos Estados.

Lo que, de orden de S.E., tengo el honor de comunicar a V.S. manifestandole que se han dictado por este Centro las instrucciones oportunas al Sr. Gobernador Regional de la Habana, a fin de que, en inteligencia con V.S. se lleve a efecto la salida de dichos individuos.

Dios guarde a V.S. muchos años. Habana, Abril 22, 1896.

(Signed) Em Marques de Palmerola.

Sr. Consul General de los Estados Unidos en la Habana.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY
APR 29 1896
DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

No. 2913.

U. S. Consulate General.
Habana, April 23, 1896.

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REC'D.
APR 29 1896
DEPT. OF STATE

Mr. Williams
to the
Department of State.

Tr.

Enclosing copy, with translation, of a communication received from the Captain General informing me that orders are being issued by him forbidding the Spanish troops from cutting cane-tops or taking anything whatever from the plantations of foreigners without the previous consent of their owners.

1 Enclosure.

No. 2913.

U.S. Consulate General.
Habana, April 23, 1896.

Hon. William W. Rockhill,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington,
D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to submit to the Department a copy, with translation, of a communication addressed to me, under date of the 21st instant, by the Captain General in consequence of a complaint, presented to him through this office on the previous day, of Mr. Cristobal N. Madan, an American citizen, against damages caused by the colonos to his sugar plantation "La Rosa", situated within the limits of Cimarrones, province of 1/

of Matanzas, in which the General informs me that the proper orders are being issued by him forbidding the Spanish troops from cutting cane-tops or taking anything whatever from the plantations of foreigners without the prior consent of their owners.

I also beg to inform the Department that I have forwarded copies of said communication to all the principal consular officers of the Island, considering it of interest to the American planters of the respective Consular districts.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
Lewis O. Williams.
Consul General.

1 Enclosure: Communication referred to.

Enclosure No.1.

With Despatch No.2913.

H A B A N A , April 23,1896.

TRANSLATION.

CAPTAINCY GENERAL of the ARMY of the

ISLAND OF CUBA.

GENERAL STAFF,

SECTION of FIELD OPERATIONS.

HABANA, 21 April, 1896.

To the consul general of the United States,

Present.

Sir:

In consequence of your communication of yesterday enclosing the complaint of the American citizen Mr. CRISTOBAL N.MADAN, against damages caused by the columns to his sugar plantation "LA ROSA", situated within the limits of Cimarrones, province of Matanzas, I give, under this date, the necessary orders forbidding the said columns from cutting the cane-tops of the said plantation or to take anything from it or from any other plantations belonging to foreigners without the previous consent of their owners.

God guardyou many years,

Signed: VALERIANO WEYLER.

Enclosure No.1 With Despatch No.2913. Habana, April 23, 1896.

COPIA.

EJERCITO DE LA ISLA DE CUBA. CAPITANIA GENERAL.

ESTADO MAYOR. SECCION CAMPANA.

Excmo. Senor: Consecuente á la comon. de V. E. fecha de ayer, referente á queja producida por el ciudadano americano D. CRISTOBAL N. MADAN, sobre perjuicios originados por las columnas á su ingenio "LA ROSA", ubicado en el término de Cimarrones, provincia de Matanzas, con esta fecha doy las ordenes oportunas á fin de por las citadas columnas no se corte cogollo ni se tome cosa alguna de la referida finca ni de ninguna otra de extrangeros sin la previa autorizacion de sus duenos .

Dios etc. Habana, 21 Abril, 1896.

(Firmado) VALERIANO WEYLER.

Sr. Consul Gral. de los Estados Unidos en esta capital.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY
APR 29 1896
DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

No. 2914.

U.S. Consulate General
Habana, April 23, 1896.

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REC'D.
APR29 1896
DEPT. OF STATE

To Isaac Carillo
May 1-

Mr. Williams
to the
Department of State

Submitting copy of a letter from Mr. McGarr, our Consul at Cienfuegos, in regard to Mr Mario Carrillo.

Con. Bur.
Sent substance to Carillo
with information
May 1-
W.

Enclosure.

No. 2914.

U.S. Consulate General
Habana, April 13th 1896.

Hon. William W. Rockhill,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington,
D.C.

Sir:

I beg to submit to the Department a copy of a letter addressed to this office by Mr. McGarr, our Consul at Cienfuegos, under date of the 10th instant, giving information in regard to Mr. Mario Carrillo in answer to a letter I addressed him on the 6th instant in compliance with a request made to me by Mr. Isaac Carrillo, of #46 East 57th street, New York, father of the young man.

The

The Department will please communicate to Mr. Carrillo such of this information as it may deem prudent, it not being proper, in my opinion, for United States consular officers to carry on correspondence with private individuals concerning matters within the insurgent lines, for which reason I desist of writing direct to Mr. Carrillo on the subject.

I am, Sir,
Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
Robert O. Williams,
Consul General.

1 Enclosure:
No. 1 - Copy of letter referred to.

Enclosure No.1.

With Despatch No.2914.

H A B A N A , April 23,1896.

COPY.

U.S.CONSULATE.

CIENFUEGOS, April 20,1896.

RAMON O.WILLIAMS, Esq.,

Consul General,

HABANA.

Sir:

Your letter of the 6th instant asking for information relative to MARIO CARRILLO, was received some days ago, since which time I have made, and caused to be made, inquiries in various directions.

Mr.Peter M.Beal, an American citizen, who has been residing at Guabairo, some 14 miles distant, informs me that about a month ago he met and conversed with CARRILLO near that place; that he was then with a band of insurgents and quite well. At my request Capt.Beal made inquiries here and he tells me that he is informed by a person who saw and talked with CARRILLO only a few days ago, that he was then in good health and with the same insurgent force. Cap.Beal says that Rego was not captured by the Government troops and that he is still at the head of an armed force.

For reasons that you will readily appreciate I have made no inquiries of the military authorities about CARRILLO.

I am etc.

(Signed) OWEN MAC GARR, CONSUL.